

Aug 31

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The Leader.

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW.

"The one Idea which History exhibits as evermore developing itself into greater distinctness is the Idea of Humanity—the noble endeavour to throw down all the barriers erected between men by prejudice and one-sided views; and, by setting aside the distinctions of Religion, Country, and Colour, to treat the whole Human race as one brotherhood, having one great object—the free development of our spiritual nature."—*Humboldt's Cosmos*.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1857.

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Review of the Week.

THE English mind is intent upon India. It scarcely knows how to estimate the latest intelligence, which, however, is not of a gloomy character. Up to the 27th of June, Delhi had not fallen, and nine additional local mutinies had taken place, all within the Bengal or North-West Jurisdiction. By the Indian press it was considered that the rebels had done their worst. There no longer remained a native force to spread the insurrection in Bengal, while Madras and Bombay, although the flames were raging close to them, has escaped the contagion altogether. The concentration of troops around Delhi had been considerable; General BARBARY was in possession of a siege train from the Punjab: he had three thousand five hundred cavalry, five horse artillery troops, and two light field batteries. It was expected, therefore, that the city could not long remain in the power of the mutineers. Outside the walls there had been frequent fighting, with results in favour of the English; while near Sirsa, General VAN COURTLAND had defeated the mutineers in two severe engagements. All that the revolted Sepoys had done, elsewhere, was to add to their list of crimes—murder committed upon unarmed men, rape, cruelty, and massacre upon helpless women and children. The escaped felons, no doubt, had had a large share in this bloody and cowardly work, but when we have myriads of military directors intoxicated with bhang, we need look no further for the cause of the recent atrocities.

In connexion with this Indian crisis, let us put a question. By whose interest was General ANSON appointed to his command in India? The interest of H. R. H., we think. Was General Anson boar-hunting among the mountains when he should have been taking measures for the safety of Bengal, as Colonel STYKES alleges? And did certain Brigadiers, before the outbreak took place, represent to the Government, in a memorial, the unfitness of General ANSON for his post? Obviously, he was incapable of managing the Bengal army, but did Lord CANNING join in this belief? and if so, why was every one afraid to whisper a word in public? There is some one whom Ministers and Members of Parliament fear, and this some one is not the nation. This is the 'mysterious personage' to whom Mr. LYCOX pointed. But the Court, if it dispenses Indian commands, must be content to share the responsibility. And yet why? Parliament is

supreme, and why does Parliament suffer the Bengal sceptre to be converted into a Windsor boar-spear? Last night, Lord ELLENBOROUGH returned to the charge, and challenged the Government to produce its military accounts. Perhaps he may think it worth while to provoke an explanation as to the Brigadiers' memorial.

A cloud has descended over the whole East. In China, affairs are in suspense. The northern trade was continued without interruption, but, at Canton, the silent batteries by sea and land grinned dumb defiance, and neither Admiral nor Governor had made a sign since the fight in the waters of Fatshan.

Not much attention is bestowed upon Turkey, notwithstanding the personal diplomacy of the French Emperor at Osborne, the promise of a renewed Conference at Paris, the hauling down of the flags at Constantinople, and the other notorious accompaniments of an Eastern question. Lord PALMERSTON, to save his consistency, refers the matter to Europe, and Europe, represented in this case by LOUIS NAPOLEON, seems to have pronounced in favour of a union of the Danubian Principalities. The Emperor's decisive argument at Osborne was, it is said, that the Congress of Paris was only adjourned, and had not been dissolved. Upon this hint our Premier struck his flag, so that probably Prince VOGORIDES will be invited to Constantinople, and Lord DE REDCLIFFE granted leave of absence from Constantinople, while the difficulty is settled by a new election and a concession to the popular policy.

From the rest of Europe there is no intelligence. Naples frets at Piedmont, and Piedmont at MAZZINI. The continental press busies itself, in its own authoritative way, with our Indian distresses, and France witnesses the deportation of GRILLI, BERTOLOTTI, and TIBALDI, the first, it is said, being promised a settlement in India, with a pension for life, in consideration of his evidence against RODRONE ROLLONI. Meanwhile, with opinion in a state of perturbation, and the Emperor living within a circle of detectives, the Bank of France congratulates itself upon its prosperous balance sheet, and French securities lie very low in the market. Our own market, too, is in a desponding humour, and practical speculators charge the Greeks with the circulation of false rumours.

Parliament has sat laboriously this week, debating through many hot and tedious hours, and furnishing the daily papers with columns upon columns of small type. The remaining votes in

Committee of Supply have been agreed to, with the usual amount of discussion and criticism; and on Wednesday the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER made a sort of supplementary financial statement in Committee of Ways and Means. He proposes—and the House sanctions the proposal—to continue the existing duties levied on tea and sugar for two years more, commencing from the 5th of next April. Sir GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS gave a flourishing account of the national resources, affirming that, up to the present time, all demands on the Exchequer had been satisfied from current resources. Two millions of Exchequer bonds due last April have been discharged, and the money for the redemption of the Sound Dues is forthcoming. Moreover, the East India Company does not want financial assistance from the nation in putting down the revolt—at present.

Meanwhile, the revolt spreads; Delhi does not fall; but Mr. DISRAELI rises in his place, and reiterates his assertions that the disaffection is not confined to the troops, and that we have brought our troubles on ourselves by our bad management, ignorance, and tyranny. Mr. WHITESIDE expresses the same opinions; but the Government, aided by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, carries its head high with a haughty denial. Sir DE LACY EVANS suggests the drafting of troops from all our colonies, so that we may concentrate a large army in India to meet the 100,000 rebels; and Lord PALMERSTON replies that Government is doing everything to crush the crisis, and that, should more assistance be wanted in the recess, he will summon Parliament to aid him.

The Oaths Committee has decided that the Act 5 and 6 William IV., c. 52, will not help the Jew to his seat in the Commons House; and Lord JOHN RUSSELL has withdrawn his Oaths Validity Bill for the present session. It now remains to be seen what course Mr. DILLWYN will take, or whether we are doomed to wait till next year.

Several bills which have come down from the Lords have passed various stages in the Commons, with more or less discussion—the toughest fight being on the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill. On the motion of Lord JOHN MANNERS—who is of the party which looks on all divorce as immoral and irreligious—another ground of divorce has been added; viz., the ground of 'adultery (by the husband) committed in the conjugal residence.' Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. DRUMMOND were among the supporters of this addition, which was vehemently opposed by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, as changing the character of the existing law, which it was desired to

preserve. Thus the Conservatives changed into innovators, and the innovators into Conservatives. Some sharp skirmishing took place between the ATTORNEY-GENERAL and Mr. GLADSTONE on this point; the former accusing the latter of changing his views, and Mr. GLADSTONE retorting that Sir RICHARD BETHELL only acted in accordance with the directions of his superiors. Finally, LORD PALMERSTON gave way, and the amendment was added. It was also resolved, after much legal fencing and reasoning of difficulties, to make bigamy a ground of divorce; but the House would not admit Mr. DRUMMOND's proposition to add cruelty to the catalogue of sins which may break the marriage tie. Take comfort, therefore, oh wife-beaters! The debate concluded with a passage of arms between Mr. GLADSTONE and Lord PALMERSTON. The Premier had agreed to a motion for reporting progress, out of consideration to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, who had to be up early the next day in connexion with the Shrewsbury peerage case, "and not," added the lively Lord, "out of any consideration for the Opposition." For this gross insolence, Mr. GLADSTONE severely reproved his Lordship, who was obliged to make a clumsy retraction.

The National Gallery is becoming a conspicuous public question. The decision of Parliament again is suspended until next session. We reserve our own for next week, for the case is one for careful exposition.

Birmingham has honoured itself, and put Manchester to shame, by restoring JOHN BRIGHT to Parliament. Parliament, Birmingham, and Mr. BRIGHT may be congratulated together. He, at all events, is no Old Man of the Mountain, no sham, no *âme damnée*. It may be said of him as of FOX, that corruption never had a more dauntless enemy. He has set himself right with the nation on Indian matters, and since he is one of the few English statesmen who have devoted a serious and consistent attention to Eastern affairs, his return to the House of Commons at this moment is particularly fortunate. No doubt a place will soon be found for Mr. COBDEN—if he be willing to quit his ACHILLES tent and fight once more among the myrmidons.

The criminal and legal calendar of the week has been fruitful in cases illustrative of that condition of society which we call 'civilization.' SPOLLEN, after four days' trial at Dublin, has been acquitted of that mysterious murder of Mr. LITTLE, which seems destined to take its stand by the side of the ELIZA GRIMWOOD tragedy, and some others, as a crime beyond the scrutiny of human eyes. The case against the Dublin prisoner was not satisfactorily made out, and perhaps, also, the jury may have been, in some degree, influenced by the natural feeling of horror at hanging a man on the information of his wife and the evidence of his children. But, however this may be, the verdict of Not Guilty, as in the case of Miss SMITH, was received with applause; though here the parallel ends. The woman maintained her composure to the last; the man sobbed convulsively, and fainted. His speech, on again coming to himself, was not the least strange part of this strange story. It was not wanting in natural emotion; yet the deliberate acknowledgment of thanks to the jury, the counsel for the defence, 'the gentlemen of the press,' and the Judges, had too much the appearance of a set oration. There are not wanting those who think that he acted a part; but this is certainly questionable.

SPOLLEN, then, is free to go, if he pleases, to what he described as 'some silent colony,' wherever that may exist. But Justice, which acquits him, has kept the balance even in the sister country by a conviction for murder. Justice, indeed, is capricious, and juries act on no known or understood laws. While MADELINE SMITH and JAMES SPOLLEN are acquitted—and rightly acquitted—of the charges brought against them, because the evidence,

though damaging in many respects, is incomplete, JOHN BLAUG is consigned to the hangman on next to no evidence at all. BLAUG is a shoemaker, who had what is called a 'grudge' against JOHN BEBBINGTON, a gamekeeper; and he had been heard to utter threats against him. One morning, BEBBINGTON was found dead in a field. He had been shot; and certain footprints on the ground were answered by the form, size, and nails of BLAUG's boots; but the footprints were not traced up to the body. BLAUG was also found in possession of some wadding which corresponded with what was found in the body; and he had been seen near the spot on the morning of the murder. That was the whole case for the prosecution; and it is scarcely conceivable that even Sir GEORGE GREY, notwithstanding his love of capital punishment, will allow the execution to ensue on grounds so incomplete and questionable. In the case of Miss SMITH, it was universally agreed that conviction could not take place because there was no proof of the accused having met with the murdered man on the day when the murder was alleged to have been committed. Here is a similar want of proof, combined with an extremely vague case in other respects; yet the jury convict, and the Judge sentences.

The public appetite for hanging, however, ought, one would think, to have received a check last Saturday at Stafford, where GEORGE JACKSON was executed for the murder of Mr. CHARLESWORTH on the highway. His accomplice has been reprieved, with a view to commutation of the sentence; and it may be doubted whether both ought not rather to have been convicted of manslaughter, the attack being comparatively sudden, committed in the heat of drunkenness, and not continued with that long elaboration of brutality which indicates a wish to kill. But JACKSON was left to his fate, with which he struggled frantically, sobbed, shrieked, and fought, and was finally dragged to his death through all the added torture of fear and horror. It is difficult to understand how respect for human life can be taught or strengthened by such scenes.

Our national morality has exhibited its usual strange distortions in the law and assize courts. The action for adultery, having pretty nearly reached the term of its existence, seems resolved to go out in a blaze and with a roar. A strange tale was accordingly unfolded on Tuesday at the Croydon Assizes. Mr. LYLE, a London upholsterer, has a young wife and a middle-aged partner—a Mr. HERBERT—who, ostensibly in order to attend to the business, but in fact for a quite other purpose, leaves his residence at Croydon and takes a room in Mr. LYLE's house. It is not long before the husband has suspicions; so he gets his friends to form a sort of watch committee, and takes a room in the next door house. A hole is bored through the wall, and one of the friends—mechanical genius—passes a string from the bed in Mr. HERBERT's room into the room of the adjoining house, where, acting on a weight, it indicates whether the bed is occupied by one or more persons. Then the husband and the mechanical genius (comforting themselves with gin-and-water) watch, the one with his eye to the hole, the other with his glance on the 'indicator'—and in due time the latter tells the anticipated tale; the watchors rush in with a policeman's bull's-eye, and the catastrophe is reached. Next, 'the injured husband' and his friends sup joyfully off pickled salmon, with grog and cigars afterwards; and finally outraged virtue and ruined domestic happiness appear in court, demanding damages, which are awarded—to the extent of One Farthing. Mr. Sergeant PARRY, who pleaded in opposition to outraged virtue, described the ingenious indicator as a 'crimometer'; but the inventor said he had not taken out a patent. The *Morning Post* (which reported the case) and the *Morning Star* (which did not) express their pain and horror at the shocking nature of this story. And truly it is shocking, although the grotesque character of the details drew inextinguishable laughter from counsel, jury, Judge, and gallery auditors; but, as we have often before had occasion to remark, it is useless to blind our eyes to these disease-spots in our system. The case presents a strange aspect of our boasted conjugal life—of that

domestic bliss which is vindicated by actions for damages, and watched over by 'crimometers.'

But this is not the only specimen of the *Travels* side of nature we have had this week. The same Croydon Assizes have brought out another story. Sir FREDERICK POTTINGER took a house some time ago for a Miss KATE PERRY—a sort of NINON DE L'ENCLOS, though less cultivated, for she could not write. By and by, he is asked to pay some bills for work done and furniture supplied, and he consents, thinking that the amount is only 4*l.*; but it turns out to be 8*l.*, and then he refuses to pay a farthing, for he looks on the demand as an attempt to extort money. Indeed, all along, 'though on pleasure he was bent, he had a frugal mind.' "You must not be extravagant, darling," was his constant advice to NINON. But NINON was extravagant, and the upholsterer, perhaps, was extortionate, and Sir FREDERICK was first arrested, and then brought into court, where he was declared not liable. The story is singular, as showing an unusual combination of 'fast,' or at any rate free, life with prudential instincts.

In the midst of these discreditable cases, it is pleasant to turn to the west coast of Ireland, and to see the vast electric serpent uncoiling himself thence through the Atlantic waters on his voyage to the great New World; disappointing, however, at the same time, to find that an accident has arrested the good work. But the success is only delayed. Let us rest assured that it will not be long before the hearts of England and America beat merrily to one another, through that wonderful nerve which science and human energy have created for the happiness of all.

LOLA MONTEZ.—The renowned Lola Montez is now spending a few days at Niagara falls. She has appeared at the Buffalo Theatre as a sort of intermission to her season of pleasure. Lola took the train for Buffalo, and without advice from any source, seated herself in the baggage-car to puff her cigarette quietly. While thus only throwing off from her lips the curling smoke, she was discovered by the conductor and informed that the passengers were not permitted to ride in the baggage-car. She paid no attention to the intimation, but continued to smoke as if no one had addressed her. Assistant-Superintendent Collamer was at the station, and was informed what Lola was doing. He said she must do other passengers did, and that she could not be permitted to ride in the baggage-car. The conductor called upon her, and politely told her that she must take a seat in one of the cars designed for passengers. Lola drew herself up into an attitude of defiance, and told the conductor that she had travelled all over the world, and had always ridden where she had a mind to, and proposed so in this case. The conductor further exposted with her, and assured her that he was but executing the orders of the superintendent and the rules of the company. Lola replied that she had 'horsewhipped bigger men than he.' This settled the matter. The conductor withdrew, and Lola was not again disturbed. She rode to Buffalo in the baggage-car, and had no occasion to disturb the whip. The railroad men did not care further to disturb the tigress.—*Rochester Union*, July 20.

THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—The steam-vessel Antelope, Commander J. W. Pike, took a prize on the 15th of June at Aghwey, in the Bight of Benin. She was called the Jupiter, and was under American colors. When the hatches were burst open, seventy slaves were discovered, and the master then threw his papers overboard. One hundred and fifty slaves were waiting on the beach for embarkation the next day. The Jupiter is a fore-and-aft schooner, and has been condemned. The steam-vessel Trident, Commander F. A. Cloe, was at Clarence on the 1st of July, waiting to return to Cameroons with Consul Hutchinson, to investigate a charge against some of the Cameroons chiefs of having murdered one man and conveyed three into the interior. These men were part of the crew of the brig Spartan. Several of the native servants of the English consul at Sherien have been massacred, and the Consul's life was threatened. Commander E. A. Apkin has left in the paddle-steamer Hecla to suppress the disturbance. Captain Pearson, 1st West India Regiment, who shot Lieutenant Watson dead in his bed, and who was sentenced to be hanged, died in prison of a liver complaint a fortnight before the period fixed for the execution.

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—The adjourned inquiry on the deaths of the thirty-nine persons who lost their lives at the colliery explosion at Ashton-under-Lyne, was concluded last Saturday after a long investigation, and the examination of witnesses, who deposed that they considered the air in the pit was good. The jury returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased came to their deaths by an explosion of gas in the new mine on the 31st of July, but how such explosion was caused it did not appear."

Riot in Shropshire.—A desperate and bloody-minded struggle has taken place in Shrewsbury between some English and Irish labourers. The latter began the disturbance, and got the worst of it.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Monday, August 10th.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission in the House of Lords to several bills.

The following bills were read a third time and passed :—COURT JUDGES (FALCONER AND TATES) ACT, CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACTS CONTINUANCE, SALARIES, SUPERANNUATION ACT AMENDMENT, FRAUDULENT TRUSTS, &c., and TRUSTEES RELIEF BILLS.

The reports of amendments to the following bills were brought up and received :—MILITIA BILL, COURT OF SESSION (SCOTLAND) BILL.

LETTER STAMPING.

Lord CAMPBELL called attention to the inconvenience arising from the postage marks on letters being frequently mere blotsches, totally invisible ; and he asked the Postmaster-General whether there is any hope that the inconvenience will be remedied.—The Duke of ARGYLL said the difficulty was caused by its being necessary at present to have all the stamping done by manual labour ; but he was happy to say that in all likelihood a machine would be made to accomplish the desired object.

SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS BEFORE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE BILL.

This bill passed through committee.—Lord CAMPBELL expressed his approval of the measure, and observed that, when it has received the royal assent, any party who feels himself aggrieved by the decision of a magistrate on a point of law will have an opportunity of appealing against that decision to one of the Superior Courts in Westminster Hall.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes to seven o'clock.

Among the private bills in the House of Commons, BARRETT'S DIVORCE BILL was read a third time, and passed.

THE OATHS COMMITTEE.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL brought up the report of the select committee appointed to inquire whether the Act 5 and 6 Wm. IV., c. 52, is applicable to the oaths taken by members of Parliament. The report stated that the committee had considered the matters referred to them, and that a resolution had been proposed by a member to the effect that, in the opinion of the committee, the House of Commons was included in the meaning of the Act ; and, in fact, that all bodies now by law entitled to administer or to receive oaths came within its scope. This resolution had been fully considered, and had been negatived. The noble lord stated that it was not his intention at that late period of the session to proceed with the Oaths Validity Bill, and moved therefore that the order for the second reading be discharged. At the same time he wished to say that the subject was in that state that he thought it necessary Parliament should take it into consideration at the very earliest period next session, and he begged to give notice that he would move the question next session at the earliest opportunity. (*Hear, hear.*)—The motion was agreed to, and the bill was withdrawn.

SUNDAY MUSIC AND PREACHING IN THE PARKS.

In reply to Mr. HANBURY, Sir GEORGE GREY said he had received a memorial signed by three gentlemen, stating that bands in the parks are permitted on the Sunday, while the preaching of the Gospel was forbidden. From inquiries he had made, he had learnt that no direct sanction was given by the Government to the bands, and all that had been done was not to interfere with them. The preaching in the parks had been prohibited in consequence of several persons availing themselves of the opportunity to diffuse Atheistical opinions.—Sir BENJAMIN HALL corroborated the statement of the Home Secretary ; and, in reply to an allegation contained in the memorial, declared that the people who now assembled in the parks were extremely orderly, and that since the bands had been allowed to play the police charge had diminished.

COMMODORE KEPPEL.

Sir CHARLES NAPIER inquired whether it was true that Commodore Keppel, who had lately been tried by court-martial, had been recalled from China.—Sir CHARLES WOOD declined to reply to the question.

PROMOTION OF LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

On the order for going into Committee of Supply, General PARKER asked whether the attention of the military authorities had been directed to the case of certain lieutenant-colonels of the army who have been passed over and superseded under a Royal warrant of the 6th of October, 1851, their commissions as lieutenant-colonel being dated before that warrant was issued ; and whether it was intended to restore these officers to the relative position of which they have been deprived by its retrospective action ?—General COOPERSTON observed that the effect of the warrant had been very unfair.—Mr. DUNLOUP, before the question was answered, referred to a distinct denial published in the *Times* of a statement made by Sir John Ramsden respecting the supply of cotton covers to the helmets and foraging-caps of the troops sent to the East, and asked whether it was true that the men had these covers ; and, if not, upon whose authority Sir John had made that statement.

Sir JOHN RAMSDEN, in reply to General PARKER, said the attention of the military authorities had been earnestly directed to the grievance complained of, with a view to a remedy. In answer to Mr. ROEBUCK's question, he stated that the troops sent to China had received either cap-covers or materials to make them ; that the cavalry and artillery sent, or to be sent, to India had cap-covers made up ; that the infantry had not cap-covers, but there would be no difficulty in procuring them in India, and orders had been forwarded overland that there should be no delay in furnishing these articles.—At a subsequent period of the evening, the subjects being again brought forward, Mr. STAFFORD expressed a fear that there would be a repetition in India of the disasters in the Crimea.

THE NEW PUBLIC OFFICES.

Mr. BERESFORD HOPE called attention to the recently exhibited designs for the new Government offices, and contended that there ought to be a permanent committee of advice. The plans chosen were discordant, the taste was of a very questionable kind, and the expenses involved would be very great. 170,000/- were to be asked for to purchase the houses in Downing-street and Charles-street for a site. This he conceived to be unnecessary, as the War Office and Foreign Office might be built on the Parade in St. James's Park, which is Crown Property, and the public might be compensated for the loss of the Parade by the park being opened down to the river. The old Foreign Office might thus be thrown into the Colonial Office, and additional accommodation be thus afforded in the latter. He therefore moved that "An humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying her to appoint a Royal Commission to consider the site and plans of the proposed new public offices, and particularly the Foreign and War Offices, and to report on the same."

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that, if the matter were placed in the hands of a commission, it would probably result in a much larger expenditure than the Government would incur. He therefore felt himself unable to accede to the motion. The hon. gentleman need not be afraid that money would be unnecessarily lavished on these offices. All that he was going to ask for was a grant to build a Foreign Office and two Council Offices ; and he thought it was better to leave the matter in the hands of the Executive, who would be responsible for the expenditure of the money.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, he could not concur in the motion, but he thought Mr. Hope had been misled by the course taken by the Government, in inviting plans which, it now appeared, were of no use whatever. These magnificent plans seemed intended for palaces rather than public offices, and he hoped they would be laid aside.—Sir BENJAMIN HALL, in reply to some remarks by Sir DENHAM NORRELLS, said there were no public offices in Europe so inconvenient as our own, and besides they were in a very bad condition. (*Hear, hear.*) The Foreign Office, for instance, was in a most ill-adapted state, and if it were not rebuilt a large sum would be required to put it in repair. The Colonial and War Offices were in similar condition.—After some further desultory discussion, the amendment was negatived by 138 to 8.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply upon the remaining Civil Service Estimates.

The vote of 2000/- towards the formation of the gallery of portraits of the most eminent persons in British history was opposed by Mr. CONNIGRAN, but was carried upon a division by 85 to 81.

The vote of 10,000/- to the London Diocesan Building Society, as a contribution on the part of the Crown towards building additional churches and parsonage-houses, was opposed by Mr. WILLIAMS chiefly on economical grounds, by Mr. GILPIN because it interfered with the principle of religious liberty, and by Mr. AXFORD as unnecessary, since Church property in the metropolis, if properly applied, would more than suffice for this purpose. The vote was defeated on the ground that the Crown had large property in London, and was bound to contribute to the relief of spiritual destitution with reference to its property as individuals had done.—Upon a division, the vote was carried by 97 to 56.

Mr. WISE proposed to negative the vote of 10,000/- for the purchase of a chapel in Paris for the use of the English residents and visitors, and called attention to the fact that the chapel had been purchased, and 2000/- advanced from the Civil Contingencies on account of the purchase.—Mr. WILSON defended the vote and explained the history of the chapel ; and Lord PALMERSTON observed that it had long been a reproach to us that we have no fit place of public worship in Paris ; and that the vote was no departure from principle, Parliament having been in the habit of providing funds for such a purpose.—This vote encountered many opponents, and, upon a division, was negatived by 135 to 47, the Government being thus left in a minority of 88.

The vote of 10,000/- for the Industrial Museum, Edinburgh, was withdrawn.

Upon the vote of 23,000/- for the completion of Chelsea Suspension-bridge, the question of tolls was agitated, and Sir BENJAMIN HALL distinctly stated that the bridge should be opened as a toll-paying bridge.

Other votes were agreed to after discussion, and the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION, &c., BILL, and the DULWICH COLLEGE BILL, were read a third time, and

passed, notwithstanding the opposition offered to the first on the motion of Mr. LOCKE KING, and to the second on that of Mr. KNIGHT.—THE PUBLIC OFFICES EXTENSION BILL was withdrawn.

The House adjourned at ten minutes past two o'clock.

Tuesday, August 11th.

THE JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, the LORD CHANCELLOR, in reply to Lord CAMPBELL, stated that the Government proposed next session to introduce a measure based upon some of the recommendations of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the expediency of adjusting the circuits and making other judicial arrangements.

THIRD READING.

The following bills were read a third time, and passed : MILITIA BILL, COURT OF SESSION (SCOTLAND), GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH CONTINUANCE, ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS (COLONIAL COURTS), ILLEGAL DISOBEDIENCE (IRELAND), LOAN SOCIETIES, BURIAL GROUPS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1855, AMENDMENT, SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS BEFORE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, and JURISDICTION IN SIAM BILL.

Some other bills having been forwarded a stage, the House adjourned at six o'clock.

PRORATION AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION BILL.

At the morning sitting of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, this bill, as amended in committee, was considered. In the course of the discussion, Mr. AYTON moved the addition of a clause to the effect that any person receiving compensation under the act shall, when called upon, be liable to fill any public office under the crown, for which his previous services may render him eligible, and, in case of refusal, shall forfeit the right to compensation under sec. 19, 4 & 5 William IV., cap. 24.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that the compensation in this case was given for what might be called valuable consideration, and, therefore, he did not think that the case could be brought within the operation of the statute referred to.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM supported the clause.—Mr. WIGRAM thought that difficulty would be experienced in carrying it out.—Mr. ROEBUCK prophesied that the difficulty would arise from the clause being allowed to grow "rusty," as had occurred with respect to a measure referred to a few evenings before by the Attorney-General. Next year, he would move for a return of what the compensations under the act would cost the public, and then they would see what they would have to pay for the benefits conferred upon them by the Attorney-General. If masters were left as the Attorney-General found them, the public would be just as well served, and at as cheap a rate.—The clause was ultimately agreed to, and added to the bill.—Mr. HANFIELD moved an amendment to clause 45, with the view of throwing open the Admiralty Court and Court of Arches to all practising solicitors and attorneys.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL could not accede to the amendment as far as it related to the Court of Arches, because the effect would be to throw upon the new Divorce Court, but he had no objection to so throwing open the Court of Admiralty.—The "Court of Arches" was omitted, and the amendment, so modified, was agreed to.—Other amendments were proposed, but they were either withdrawn or negatived.—Clauses 101, 102, 121, 122, and 123, were struck out.

THE DANUBIAN QUESTION.

In the evening, Mr. DISRAELI inquired whether there was any prospect of an amicable settlement of the existing differences between England and France on the subject of the Danubian Principalities, and whether there was any apprehension of an estrangement of feeling between the two Governments ?

Lord PALMERSTON replied that the differences at Constantinople had arisen, not out of the question of the union or disunion of the Principalities, but of the alleged irregularity of the elections in Moldavia. Those elections had taken place without reference to certain instructions transmitted by the Turkish Government, and opinions prevailed that the result was not in accordance with law, and that, if the arrangements had been carried out, the elections would have been different. Those opinions were represented to the ministers at Constantinople ; and four of them—the French, the Russian, the Prussian, and the Sardinian—separately, and without acting with the English and the Austrian ambassadors, called on the Turkish Government to annul the elections, and to have the electoral list revised, in order that the elections might take place over again. The Poste felt that this demand, which applied to masters that had been treated in common with the six great powers, ought not to come from four alone, and declined complying with the demand of the four, stating that, if the request came from all six, it would place the matter in a different position. The recent visit of the Emperor of the French to Osborne, accompanied as he was by his Minister for Foreign Affairs, gave the English Government an opportunity of coming to an understanding with the French Government ; and they thought there was sufficient *prima facie* evidence of irregularity to justify the elections being held over again on properly revised lists, and in uniformity with the firms and the interpretation given on them. The English Government had reason to believe that the Austrian Government was disposed to concur in this course ; and, that being so, it was hoped the Sultan would yield. There was, therefore, no reason to believe that any difference of opinion

would be likely to interrupt the harmony existing between the French and English Governments.

SITE OF SMITHFIELD.

SIR JOHN SHELLY inquired whether Government would, as far as they have power, insist on the area lately occupied by the market in Smithfield being preserved as an open space.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER replied that the Corporation had proposed to establish a dead-meat market on the site, to which the Government refused their assent, and the Corporation had not yet submitted any other project.

INDIA.

On the order for going into Committee of Supply, Sir De LACY EVANS drew attention to the military arrangements now being made for meeting the contingency that had occurred in the Bengal Native army. It was important that we should not present ourselves before Europe as disarmed. Possibly, however, the calling out of the militia might prevent this. The Governor of Malta had sent away his troops to India; and he believed there the inhabitants were pleased at the confidence thus reposed in them. Altogether, he believed 16,000 troops had been embarked for India; 6000 or 8000 men were under orders; and 4000 or 5000 had been intercepted on their way to China, as well as some small additions from the Mauritius and Sierra Leone. So that 28,000 troops would probably have arrived in India within a few months. The greatest difficulty in sending out reinforcements was the distance. He believed it was 11,500 miles to Calcutta. That distance could be diminished by steam, but for the want of coal depots. He hoped that measures had been taken to remedy that inconvenience. With depots at Sierra Leone, the Cape, and the Mauritius, the intervals would be less than 4000 miles. One or two of the vessels of war now in ordinary might be sent to Calcutta with great effect, and it was to be hoped that the gunboats despatched to the Point de Galle would be diverted to the Ganges. Another point ought not to be forgotten. By the time all our troops reached India, we might expect a diminution of some 4000 men; and means ought to be at once taken to supply that deficiency. Canada, too, could depend on her militia; and not only might the English troops be withdrawn from that station, but Canada might be encouraged to repeat the offer which she made during the Crimean war, of raising a couple of colonial regiments. As to the Cape of Good Hope, he believed the Kafirs were never more prostrate than now; and seven battalions of infantry might safely be abstracted thence. When it was considered that 100,000 troops had been disbanded in India, or were now in arms against us, the aspect was serious enough; and we had two or three years of serious work before we could expect to get a proper footing again with regard to India and the nations of Europe. (*Hear, hear.*) The services of our soldiers ought to be better rewarded, so that there should be more inducements to enter the army.

Lord PALMERSTON said he had listened to the suggestions of Sir De Lacy Evans with the respect and deference due to his high military character. He had, however, in his opinion, over-estimated the European difficulty that might be produced by the events in India. The nations of the world had seen with what a unanimous spirit and energy the English people had responded to the call which the Government made to them in a moment of national emergency. While some 30,000 troops had been sent to India, troops were being raised at home as fast as possible; and not only was the regular army being increased, but a portion of the militia was about to be embodied. Recent events in India were undoubtedly serious; but, as far as Europe and foreign countries were concerned, nothing had occurred to alter the conditions of peace. He assured Sir De Lacy and the House that, while the Government were at present doing all they thought necessary to meet the difficulty, though not going beyond the necessity, if events should take a turn different from what they expected they felt they had at hand the resource of calling Parliament together, and asking for additional means of national defence.

The debate then took a very discursive range, suggestions and comments being offered by Colonel NORTH, Mr. BENTINCK, Sir HENRY VERNON, Mr. NEWDEGATE and Mr. WILLIAMS, the general upshot of which was the expression of some dissatisfaction with the course pursued by Government.—Mr. WHITESIDE then reviewed the causes of the outbreak, which, according to his view, were similar to those suggested by Mr. Disraeli on a previous occasion. He added that he feared the Government still underrated the gravity of the crisis, and they had assuredly hitherto shown no foresight, no watchfulness, no judgment.—This charge was indignantly denied by Mr. VERNON SMITH, who said it was not consistent with the gravity of a member of that House to found charges against the Government on scraps of newspapers and anonymous statements. (Mr. Whiteside had been reading some extracts from various journals.) Lord Canning had exhibited great judgment and vigour.

Mr. DISRAELI renewed the charge that the Government had under-estimated the public peril. Lord Palmerston had underrated the emergency in India, and overrated the favourable position of affairs in Europe. While the existence of our Indian empire was in danger, the Government talked about economy, and measured

their preparations to meet the crisis by narrow considerations of expenditure. He repeated what he had advanced in a previous debate touching the causes of the mutiny, citing proofs from the papers just laid before Parliament of his assertions that the Indian administration had sought to interfere with the religion of the natives, and that the revolt had attained much larger dimensions than mere military mutiny. Vast interests were depending upon the results of the next campaign, which would commence in November. If that campaign should prove unfortunate, and a third were entered on, we should have others to contend with besides the princes of India. The conceit and arrogance of the Council of India had endangered our Eastern Empire; and the men forming that Council ought to be called to account. Mr. Disraeli concluded by taunting Lord Palmerston with changing his policy with respect to the Danubian Principalities, in order to keep on good terms with the French Emperor. For himself, he had more confidence in the spirit of this country and in its resources wisely administered than in any European alliance. (*Cheers.*)

Colonel SYKES read extracts of a letter from Colonel Edwards at Peshawur, who stated that the mutinous soldiery had met with very little sympathy from the people in any part of the country, and that the Hindoo Sepoys were beginning to find that they were made tools of by the Mahomedans. Great danger, however, would attend the slightest interference with the laws of caste, owing to the jealous susceptibility of the Hindoos upon that point.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL warmly criticised some of the statements and views of Mr. Disraeli, whom he accused of having said that the rebellion was a just one (a charge which Mr. Disraeli subsequently denied). Whatever errors the Council of India may have committed, he (Lord John) believed that it had done great good to India, and that its intentions were most benevolent. The mutiny must be put down at all costs, and he was sure the people would cheerfully bear any sacrifice which might be necessary. The first duty of that House was to assure the Executive that its support should not be wanting. There was one subject respecting which he had heard no explanation—the financial efforts which the Indian Government would have to make, large amounts of treasure having been seized, and it being but too certain that there would be great irregularity in the payment of the taxes. The Imperial Government should, in his opinion, aid the financial efforts of the Company, and he trusted they would not hesitate to give them the assistance they required.

Mr. H. A. BRUCE called attention to a statement contained in a return on tenures of land in India, made by the East India House on the 18th of June, which, he said, contained irrelevant matter, prejudicial to the character of the late Sir Charles Napier. The charge was to the effect that Sir Charles had sold grain at artificially high prices to enhance the value of his conquest. The testimony of several eminent Anglo-Indians was read to disprove this assertion.—Mr. WILLOUGHBY said there was nothing intentionally wrong in the statement, which had been taken from an official report.—A short discussion followed, in the course of which a warm tribute was paid to the merits of Sir Charles Napier by Mr. ROEBUCK, and it was urged by General CODRINGTON, Mr. ROEBUCK, and Mr. BUTT, that Sir Charles's answer to the accusation contained in the statement ought to be produced and placed upon record.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply upon the rest of the Civil Service Estimates.—On a vote of 200,000/- to defray charges in embodying the militia, a discursive debate took place, but the vote was ultimately agreed to. 450,000/- for charges for the disembodied militia, and 32,000/- for the Ordnance Survey in Scotland, were also voted.—This sitting completed the estimates for the present session. The report having been brought up, the House resumed.

The PIMLICO IMPROVEMENTS BILL, and the POLICE (SCOTLAND) BILL, were read a third time, and passed.

The Lords' amendments to the REFORMATORY SCHOOLS BILL were considered, and, some of them having been disagreed to, a committee was appointed to confer with the Lords on the subject.

The Lords' amendments to the INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS BILL were considered and agreed to.

Several bills were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at half-past two o'clock.

Wednesday, August 12th.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, some time was occupied in considering the SMOKE NUISANCE (SCOTLAND) ABATEMENT BILL as amended, and the additional amendments on the report; but finally an agreement was come to, and the bill was ordered for a third reading.

SALE OF OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS PREVENTION BILL.

The House having resolved itself into a committee upon this bill, a proposal was made to exclude Scotland from its operation. On this, Mr. ROEBUCK condemned the measure in strong terms, declaring that a more preposterous bill had never been sent down from the House of Lords, which was saying a great deal.—A debate ensued, in which the principle and details of the measure were much discussed, and various amendments were suggested. The supporters of the bill were Sir GEORGE

GREY, Mr. NAPIER, Mr. MALINS, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, Mr. FITZGERALD, and Sir ERASME PERRY, the last of whom had charge of the bill; the opponents, besides Mr. ROEBUCK, were Mr. AYTON, Mr. WHITE, Mr. MONCKTON MILNE, and Mr. HENLEY. Finally, the amendment with respect to Scotland was withdrawn, and it was agreed that the bill should be recommitted, and that the debate should be suspended until then.

ENGLISH PROTESTANTS IN PARIS.

On the order for going into Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. WISE, alluding to the rejection the other night of the vote of 10,500/- for the erection of a chapel in Paris, inquired what the Government proposed to do with reference to the 2000/- advanced from the Civil Contingencies, and how the money was to be replaced in the Exchequer.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER replied that the Government had come to no decision upon the subject of the chapel.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means, when the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, after reminding the committee of the proposal he had made before the dissolution respecting the alteration of the duties upon tea and sugar, and of the effect of that alteration, observed that the proposal he was about to make was substantially the same—namely, to continue the existing duties upon tea and sugar for two years from the 1st of April next. From the returns of the amount of revenue yielded by those two articles, it appeared that the average annual revenue in the last two years was upwards of 10,500,000/. In reply to an inquiry made by Sir Henry Willoughby, he proceeded to say that it had been the duty of the Government to communicate with the Court of Directors of the East India Company on the subject of their finances, and the latter, being informed that the Government is ready to consider any representation they might desire to make as to a change in the law regarding their power of borrowing money, or any financial assistance they might wish to receive from Ministers, stated that they did not find themselves under the necessity of applying to the Government at present for any financial assistance; that their present means are ample in the existing state of the Indian treasury. The Government therefore, as at present advised, did not feel called upon to submit to Parliament any proposition upon this subject. The ways and means placed at the disposal of the Executive Government would be amply sufficient to meet the probable wants of the present financial year. If they should have reason to doubt the sufficiency of their means, they would not be slow in bringing their position before the House, relying upon the liberality and public spirit of Parliament and the country. But there was no immediate necessity for doing so; all accruing demands, including the discharge of 2,000,000/- of Exchequer Bonds and the redemption of the sound Dues, had been paid out of the resources of the present year. Notwithstanding that these large payments had been satisfied out of the growing taxation of the year, it appeared to be adequate to all demands, and he did not anticipate at present any deficiency. With regard to the cost of the armament sent to India, as soon as the regiments were transferred to the service of the East India Company, their expense was charged to the Indian revenue, and ceased to be a charge upon this country. He concluded by moving certain resolutions in accordance with the statements he had made.—After a discussion of some length the resolutions were agreed to.

The PROBATE AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION BILL was read a third time, and passed.

The House adjourned at five o'clock.

Thursday, August 13th.

BURIAL ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, the Bishop of ST. DAVID'S, on the motion that the House resolve itself into committee on the Burial Acts Amendment Bill, took occasion to repel the attacks which had been made upon him in the matter of the Swansea cemetery, which he had refused to consecrate because, as he now stated, permanent arrangements had not been made for the conveyance of the officiating clergyman to and from the ground.—After considerable discussion, the several clauses were agreed to, and the House resumed.

The MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS BILL was read a third time, and passed.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

In answer to the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, the Earl of CLARENCE gave some explanations with respect to the Danubian difficulty similar to those already made in the House of Commons by the Premier. At the same time, he refused to lay on the table the protocols of the meetings that had taken place at Constantinople on the subject.

THE WILLS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Lord WENSLEYDALE called attention to the provisions of a bill on the table with reference to the wills of British subjects residing in foreign countries. He did not think the bill would remove the difficulties at present experienced, and he suggested to all persons so circumstanced the propriety of making two wills—one in conformity with English law, and the other in conformity with the laws of the country in which they may be resi-

dent.—The Earl of CLarendon, in conjunction with the Lord CHANCELLOR, promised to give his best attention to the matter.

The House adjourned at a quarter past nine o'clock.

NUISANCES IN LAMBETH.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, at the morning sitting, in answer to Mr. ESTCOURT, Sir BENJAMIN HALL read a letter sent from his office on the 30th of July, to the vestry of Lambeth, calling the attention of that body to the report of Mr. Gurney, setting forth the inconvenience experienced in the Houses of Parliament from the nuisances at the other side of the river. He also read a communication from the Lambeth Vestry in reply, stating, "that the vestry had the matter under consideration, but was not prepared to take any legal proceedings in connexion therewith." He regretted that the bill of 1855 was passed without a clause to compel local authorities under such circumstances to do their duty. It was then too late in the session to introduce any measure on the subject; but he hoped that early next session the House would pass a bill to compel the local authorities to exercise the powers vested in them by act of Parliament.

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

The House then went again into committee on this bill, resuming the consideration of the 25th clause, which enacts that a wife may petition for a dissolution of her marriage on the ground that the husband had been guilty of incestuous adultery, or bigamy, or adultery coupled with cruelty, or adultery coupled with desertion.—Lord JOHN MANNERS proposed to add another ground, 'adultery committed in the conjugal residence.'—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL opposed the amendment, because it made, he said, a change in the existing law, which it was the policy of the bill to avoid.—The amendment was supported by Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. DRUMMOND, Mr. HUGESSEN, Mr. NAPIER, and Mr. AYTON.—Mr. HENLEY urged the inconsistency of the Attorney-General's objection with the fact that the clause itself contained two causes of divorce at the suit of the wife which were altogether new.—The LORD-ADVOCATE gave a somewhat reluctant opposition to the amendment, avowing his approval of the divorce law of Scotland, which recognizes the principle that the rights of the two sexes ought to be equal.—After some further debate, Lord PALMERSTON, remarking that the proposal to multiply the grounds of divorce came with an ill grace from those who maintained the indissolubility of marriage, and that the amendment would give rise to opportunities and means of collusion between parties, consented nevertheless, on the part of the Government, to waive objection to it.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he was glad that the proposed amendment was agreed to by the Government.—After an unsuccessful attempt on the part of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL to modify the motion, it was agreed to.

Another warm discussion arose on the term 'bigamy,' an offence distinguished in the clause from adultery. Several endeavours were made, but in vain, to alter this, and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, having made two unsuccessful attempts, proposed to add to the word 'bigamy' the words 'and adultery with the same person'; but to this amendment exceptions were taken, and, four o'clock approaching, the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

The committee was resumed in the evening, when the ATTORNEY-GENERAL altered the terms of his amendment by substituting the words 'bigamy with adultery.'—Mr. GLADSTONE considered these words ambiguous, and it was uncertain what judicial construction would be put upon them—whether or not the two offences must be committed with the same person.—A great deal of criticism on the legal difficulties arising out of the proposed amendment was offered by various members, and Mr. BUTT moved to amend the amendment by appending the words 'by feloniously intermarrying with any other woman.' This proposal, however, was negatived, and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DRUMMOND proposed to make cruelty alone a ground of the dissolution of marriage; but this proposal was resisted both by Sir GEORGE GREY and Mr. GLADSTONE, because it would introduce a new principle into the bill, and a new category of divorce.—The motion was negatived.

Mr. HENLEY moved the omission of the words 'desertion without reasonable excuse,' suggesting the difficulty of defining the term 'desertion.'—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL observed that, where a husband ceased to live with his wife without the intention of returning, he would have deserted her, and the Court would collect from the facts whether there was an *animus deserendi*.—The amendment was ultimately withdrawn.

Mr. BUTT moved to include among the grounds entitling a wife to petition for a divorce, 'adultery coupled with aggravated ill-treatment of such a nature as ought in the opinion of the Court to entitle her to such divorce.'—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL opposed this amendment, observing that, if adopted, such general and indefinite terms would render the antecedent parts of the clause, upon which so much time and labour had been bestowed, useless, and even worse than useless. It should have been proposed at an earlier stage.—Upon a division, the amendment was negatived by 187 to 44.

Mr. COX moved that the CHAIRMAN report progress, and Mr. GLADSTONE seconded the motion.—Lord PALMERSTON said he congratulated the opponents of the bill upon their ingenuity in having expended ten hours upon three lines of the clause. He should have resisted the motion for reporting progress if it were not out of consideration for the professional engagements of the Attorney-General, whose presence was required at an early hour in the House of Lords. Out of consideration for him, and not for his opponents, he assented to the motion.—Mr. GLADSTONE complained that Lord Palmerston had emancipated himself from rules ordinarily incumbent upon members of that House in the observations he had made.—Lord PALMERSTON disclaimed any intended discourtesy, observing that he meant to say "the wishes of his opponents."—The motion was agreed to.

STEAM TO INDIA.

In answer to some questions by Mr. STAFFORD, Mr. BARING said that four vessels had been engaged of the European and American Steam Shipping Company, to go to Calcutta without stopping for coals. With regard to vessels which wanted coals on the voyage, the fuel might be obtained at Madeira, the Cape de Verd Islands, and the Cape of Good Hope.—Sir DR. LACY EVANS inquired whether coals could also be obtained in the Mauritius?—Mr. BARING: "Not at the Mauritius."

VERDICTS OF 'NOT PROVEN.'

Mr. EWART gave notice of his intention, next session, to move that English juries be empowered to return verdicts of 'Not Proven.'

The order for the committal of the PAROCHIAL SCHOOLMASTERS (SCOTLAND) BILL was discharged, and leave was given to bring in another bill.

The SMOKE NUISANCE (SCOTLAND) ABATEMENT BILL was read a third time and passed, as well as the REVISING BARRISTERS (DUBLIN) BILL. Other bills were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at ten minutes to two o'clock.

THE ELECTIONS.

MR. WEBSTER, and another of the candidates for the seat left vacant by the death of Mr. Muntz—viz., Mr. McGeachy—retired from Birmingham at the close of last week. The resignation of Mr. Webster was in order to avoid a split in the Liberal party; and Mr. McGeachy, the Conservative candidate, perceiving that, with the Liberals united, there was no chance for him, though the probability of success would have been considerable in the contrary event, thought it prudent also to withdraw. Mr. Bright issued the following address:—

"To THE ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF BIRMINGHAM.

"Gentlemen,—I am informed that a very influential portion of your body is wishful that I should become one of your representatives to fill the place of the independent and faithful member you have recently lost, and I have seen in the newspapers that at a very large public meeting my name has been received with great favour.

"You are doubtless aware that it has been my intention, at least for a time, to keep out of public life, that I might have an opportunity fully to recover from an illness which for more than a year has made it necessary that I should abstain from mental labour and from the excitement which attends public affairs. I have, therefore, not sought to be returned to Parliament, but have endeavoured to evade all invitations to become a candidate for the suffrage of any constituency. I feel, however, that after the steps which have been taken by my friends in Birmingham I am not at liberty to reject the honour and the responsibility which they are disposed to offer to me, and I have intimated to them that while, strictly speaking, I am not a candidate soliciting your suffrages, I cannot withhold such cooperation with them as may enable them best to sustain the position they have taken in reference to the approaching election. It is on this ground, and with this explanation, that I venture to depart from my original intention not to interfere in any way in the contest in which you are now engaged.

"After fourteen years of service in the House of Commons, having spoken and voted on almost every great question which has been discussed during that period, I feel it unnecessary to write at length and in detail as to my political opinions and my public course. You will not require to be told that I am a warm supporter of such measures as shall render the representation of the nation more real and complete in the House of Commons, and that I shall value any scheme brought forward by the Government in proportion as it is extensive in its scope and honest in its intention, and that I shall regard a wide extension of the franchise as shorn of half its virtue if it be not accompanied by the safeguard of the ballot.

"I need hardly say that I strongly approve of a principle which I cannot doubt is dear to the people of Birmingham—that of local control in all matters of local interest. I would entrust more to the inhabitants in each locality and less to the Government officials and to the Home-office.

"With regard to a question which some time ago excited interest among a portion of your body—namely,

the disposition of the Government to manufacture arms and other articles for the public service, and thus to compete with or to destroy the private manufacturer—I have only to refer you to my course on that subject when it was before Parliament. I think Government manufactures wrong in principle, and always wasteful of the public money.

"There is another question which at this moment occupies and absorbs public attention—the revolt in India. While I deplore this terrible event along with the rest of my countrymen, I am, perhaps, less surprised at it than most of them are. For twelve years I have given great attention to the subject of India. I have twice brought it before Parliament,—once in moving for a select committee, and once in moving for a Royal commission of inquiry; and I took an active part in the debates on the Bill recently passed to continue the powers of the East India Company, and held public meetings in several of our largest cities with a view to excite public interest in the great question of the government of India.

"The success of the insurrection would involve anarchy in India, unless some great man, emerging from the chaos, should build up a new empire, based on and defended by military power. I am not prepared to defend the steps by which England has obtained dominion in the East, but, looking to the interests of India and England, I cannot oppose such measures as may be deemed necessary to suppress the existing disorder.

"To restore order to India is mercy to India; but heavy will be the guilt of our country should we neglect hereafter any measures which would contribute to the welfare of its hundred millions of population. I hope that the acts of the Government will be free from the vindictive and sanguinary spirit which is shown in many of the letters which appear in the newspapers, and that when the present crisis is over all that exists of statesmanship in England will combine to work what good is possible out of so much evil.

"I will say no more. The kindness shown to me by so many among you I feel deeply. I value your good opinion as you would wish it to be valued. I have sought private life, and quiet for a time is needful for me. You have called on me to occupy a very honourable position, and if I am placed in it by your free choice I cannot refuse it, and I shall strive to give to you and to our country a faithful service.—I am, with the greatest respect, yours faithfully, JOHN BRIGHT.—Tamworth, August 8."

Mr. Bright was on Monday returned without opposition. Some seven thousand persons were present in the Town Hall, and exhibited the utmost enthusiasm in the cause of the ex-member for Manchester. That gentleman was not himself present, owing to the state of his health; but his brother-in-law, Mr. McLaren, ex-provost of Edinburgh, appeared for him, and returned thanks in his name.

Mr. Bright has issued an address (dated Rochdale, August 10th) thanking the electors of Birmingham for the honour they have done him. He here says:—"It is a matter of real regret to me that I have not been able to be with you during the past week, and at the hustings this day; I shall hope, however, that on some not distant occasion I may be permitted to meet you in your noble Town-hall, and to become more intimately acquainted with a constituency from whom I have received an honour as signal as it was unexpected, and towards whom I can never entertain other feelings than those of respect and gratitude. With heartfelt thanks for your kindness, which I trust I may have the health and the opportunity in some measure to repay, I subscribe myself, very faithfully yours—JOHN BRIGHT."

The Beverley election closed on Tuesday. The numbers were:—Edwards, 579; Wells, 401.

Mr. Adolphus William Young, and Mr. John Mellor, Q.C., have been returned, without opposition, for Great Yarmouth, Sir Edmund Lacon having withdrawn.

SANITARY MATTERS.

A SMALL and compact blue-book issued on Friday week contains the 18th Annual Report of the Registrar-General on births, deaths, and marriages in England. This report relates to the year 1855, and from it we proceed to extract a few interesting statistical particulars for the perusal of our readers. It appears that, in the year 1855, 304,226 persons were married, that 635,043 children were born, and that 425,703 persons died. Thus 1,364,972 new names were inscribed on the national registers. The natural increase of the population by excess of births over deaths was 209,840, equal to the rate of 1.121 per cent. on the population, an increase greater by several thousands than that of the two previous years, 1854 and 1853. The number of marriages decreased, probably owing to the pressure of the war taxes and the high price of provisions. The decrease was 15,228 as compared with 1854. The number of births exceeded by 638 those of the last year, and the deaths were less numerous by 12,202; 176,807 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom, of whom 62,906 were of English or Welsh origin; and, of these, 27,583 sailed to the United States, 4,991 to the North American colonies, 29,868 to Australia, and 214 to other places. About 24,997 were adult males, and 22,545 adult

females, 2125 were mere infants. 127,751 marriages were celebrated according to the rites of the church of England, and 24,362 in other ways. Of 100 marriages, about 84 take place in the churches and chapels of the Establishment. Only 14 were solemnised by 'special license,' more than 20,386 by license, 99,546 after banns, and 3804 by certificates of superintendent-registrars. In 1855, 8386 young men and 27,297 young women married as minors. The number of women who marry as minors has increased rapidly within the last septuaginta 21,940 widowers and 14,435 widows remarried; 14,280 widowers married spinsters, and 2600 married widows; and 6775 widows married bachelors.

The march of infidelity is not very forcibly exhibited by the fact that 44,846 husbands and 62,672 wives were unable to write their names in the registers, but signed as 'marksmen' and 'markswomen.' It is curious, however, that a certain number of the blushing brides who 'make their marks' are actually deterred by timidity or nervousness from writing their names, and many of those who do write them are anything but adepts in the art of calligraphy. But the number of 'marksmen' and 'markswomen' is on the decline.

As regards the births, the ratio to the population is greatest in Durham and Staffordshire among the collieries. It is least in Rutland, Devon, Hereford, Westmoreland, Berks, Somerset, Herts, and Oxford; the births have decreased in these eight counties since 1850—323,960 boys and 311,083 girls were born in the year—104 boys to every 100 girls. In London, the proportion of boys is greatly below the average of England and Wales. 40,788 children (26,871 boys and 19,912 girls), were born out of wedlock, giving the proportion of 64 bastards to every 100 children born alive, or nearly 14 to 16. The counties to which this stigma most attaches are Norfolk, Hereford, Cumberland, Salop, and Westmeadland. 425,703 deaths occurred in the year; the annual rate was 2,266 per cent. The winter of 1855 was remarkably cold; the deaths amounted to 134,542, and the comparative statistics show that the severity of the weather (a hard frost having prevailed for full six weeks at the beginning of the year) was the cause of more than 20,000 deaths.—*Times*.

STATE OF TRADE.

The reports of the trade of the manufacturing towns for the week ending last Saturday show no alteration. The markets generally have been quiet, but firm. At Birmingham, the orders for iron from America have not been so large as was expected.—*Times*.

In the general business of the port of London during the same week there has not been much activity. The number of ships reported inward was 167. The number cleared outward was 136, including 21 in ballast. The number on the berth for the Australian colonies is 57, being three less than at the last account. Of these, five are for Adelaide, four for Geelong, four for Hobart Town, four for Launceston, six for New Zealand, 20 for Port Phillip, three for Portland Bay, 10 for Sydney, and one for Swan River.—*Idem*.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The great telegraphic cable which is to unite the old and new world in bonds—let us hope—of perpetual amity and goodwill, is now fairly on its way through the vast deep which lies between the coasts of Ireland and America. This profoundly interesting enterprise was inaugurated on Wednesday week by a banquet given by the Knights of Kerry to the Lord-Lieutenant and the gentlemen connected with the Company in a large storehouse tastefully fitted up for the occasion, and adorned with flags, wreaths, evergreens, and flowers. This was situated on the western strand of the island of Valentia, from which the telegraph starts. Admirable speeches were delivered by the Lord-Lieutenant and the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry, the latter of whom spoke of his Protestant fellow clergymen in terms of truly Christian friendship and esteem, and alluded enthusiastically to "the representatives of a power whose empire is greater than that of Rome or of Britain—the power of science."

The cable was successfully landed on the shores of Valentia Bay on the previous day, and signals were passed under the water from the temporary station on land through the whole length of the cable on board of the Niagara, 1250 miles in length. The landing of the cable was effected by the sailors of the American ships, who brought it on shore, and laid it before the Lord-Lieutenant. His Lordship and every one present who was enabled to get near it, were anxious to touch the cable with their hands. After the landing, the sailors were assembled round the Lord-Lieutenant and the directors, and a special prayer for the success of the enterprise was offered up by the Rev. John Day; after which, the assembly was addressed by his Excellency, who demanded twelve cheers for the success of the cable, which were heartily given.

The squadron started with the telegraph on Thursday week; but, soon after the ships sailed, and when at the distance of four miles from the landing-place, an accident happened to the thickest shore end of the cable, which became entangled with the machinery and broke

at that point. The ship's boats were engaged until the afternoon of the following day in unearthing the cable from the shore to the place where it was broken, and then joining the two ends again. This operation was successfully performed, and the squadron again set sail at about sunset, and kept up continued intercourse through the wire to the shore of Valentia.

The depth of water in which the telegraph is submerged is about 1700 fathoms, or two miles; and the cable is paid out at the rate of five miles an hour. The transition from the shallow to the greater depths was effected without difficulty; but, on Thursday, her Majesty's ship Cyclops, one of the squadron, returned. The Atlantic cable had been injured, and a length of about three hundred miles is lost for the present. A considerable part of this, however, may yet be recovered.

ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

Mrs. ANNE ESCOTT, widow of the late Mr. Bickham Escott, formerly M.P. for Winchester, died on Wednesday week from poison administered by herself in mistake for a dose of medicine. A little containing solution of acetate of morphia (which Mrs. Escott was in the habit of taking in small doses occasionally) stood on the mantelpiece in her bedroom, close by another medicine bottle, which was the same kind of phial as that containing the morphia; and, in the absence of the nurse, the lady took a quantity of the latter, thinking she was taking the right medicine. She discovered her error immediately, and, as the servant entered the room, cried out: "Oh! I have taken the wrong medicine." Mr. Henry, the medical attendant, who happened to be in the house at the time, was summoned to the room, and he applied the stomach-pump, emetics, &c., but without effect. Death ensued in a few hours. The coroner's inquest has concluded in a verdict in accordance with the facts.

There has been another death (says the *Lancet*) from the new anaesthetic amylene. It occurred on Thursday week at St. George's Hospital. Dr. Snow administered the agent. The patient was a man who had a fatty or some other benign tumour on the back, and it was in consequence of the operation about to be undertaken for its removal that the anaesthetic was administered. We are not yet informed what condition of the organs of circulation and respiration was discovered at the autopsy. This is now the second death from amylene.

Thomas Powell, a foundryman in the employ of Messrs. Hennett and Co., contractors, was killed by the explosion of an iron tube on Thursday week. Several workmen were engaged in repairing a large shaft or tube used in boring rocks at the works of the Brendon-hill Iron Company, and a piece having been welded to one end of the shaft, it was again put into the fire, and almost immediately a plug (of the existence of which up to that time the men were entirely ignorant) was forced out by the gas which the heat generated in the bore. The plug, a heavy piece of iron, struck Powell in the abdomen, and inflicted such injuries that he died in less than an hour. Another man was much hurt, but not seriously.

A gunner of Captain Gibbon's Q. battery Royal Artillery, stationed at the cantonment on Woolwich-common, and under orders for India, was on Tuesday morning discovered by a comrade dead in his hut. The poor fellow is supposed to have died of disease of the heart, and has left a widow and family.

A fatal accident happened on the evening of Friday week on the North London Railway, to a gentleman named Martin. He started from the Fenchurch-street station for Hackney, by the train which leaves about ten o'clock at night, and it is thought that he must have fallen asleep on his passage and not have wakened until the train had just again started after stopping at the Hackney station, when he opened the door of the carriage he occupied and attempted to jump out, in doing which it is supposed that he must have lost his footing and fallen on to the rails. None of the officials of the train witnessed the accident, but a few minutes afterwards the porters at the station were startled by hearing cries of "Oh dear, oh dear!" and presently they saw Mr. Martin lying near the rails with both his legs horribly crushed and almost severed from his body. He had evidently been dragged some distance along the line, and had probably hung on to the footboard until he was compelled to loose his hold from exhaustion. He was immediately conveyed to the hospital at Dalston, where his legs were amputated; but he died a day or two after his admission.

The deputy coroner for Westminster has held an inquiry at King's College Hospital respecting the circumstances attending the death of Ann Stoner, aged sixteen, who it was alleged had died under the influence of chloroform administered to her previous to undergoing a surgical operation. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from the administration of chloroform," and the foreman added that no blame was attached to the hospital authorities.

A distressing accident occurred at Rodeen, within two miles of Ballynahinch, Ireland, on Monday. Mr. Joseph Falkiner, of Rodeen, was walking after dinner along a narrow road near his residence, some of his cattle, driven

by his herd, were coming down the road towards him, when a heifer rushed at him with considerable fury, knocking him down, trampling on him, and goring him in several parts of the body. His son was quickly on the spot, and hastened into Ballynahinch for medical assistance; but the wounds inflicted were of so serious a nature that Mr. Falkiner survived only a very short time.

THE TRIAL OF SPOLEN.

The trial of James Spollen for the murder of Mr. Little commenced at Dublin on Friday week, and concluded on Tuesday. As we have already, from time to time, described the chief facts against Spollen as they came out during the police investigation, we shall here confine ourselves to the defence delivered on Monday by Mr. Curran, which is thus reported:

"He called on the jury seriously to observe the cool levity of manner in which the children of the prisoner had come forward to swear away the life of their father. This he ascribed to an external influence operating on their young minds. On what evidence did the case for the Crown depend? He defied any one to say that either Lucy or Joseph Spollen (the children) had told the truth. He would prove to demonstration that neither could be believed. The swivel window, of which they had heard so much, was capable only of being opened from the inside; and how could a man then get in by it? A man coming along the roof could not fail to have his footsteps observed by Mr. Little. Again, looking to the sum of money found, considerable strength would be required to carry it, and if borne away at the time described, the prisoner, or any person hearing it, would have the very great probability of meeting some drivers or other persons. If the carotid artery of the deceased had been cut, as averred by the Crown, a spout of blood would most probably have bespattered the assassin, who would then be sure to leave some trace of his mode of egress. But, strange to say, no speck of blood was found near the swivel window, which was only ten inches wide, so that the murderer would have rubbed the framework, and left some trace of his passage. What weight could they put upon the fact that the money was found in a linen bag in the workshop? Everybody had access to the same premises. The Crown did not even try to trace the bag to him. If Spollen owned the article, could it not be proved? Neither is it clear that this money ever belonged to the railway. Any person might have placed it there. Now, Lucy Spollen is an intelligent child, and might easily be tampered with. They all knew what a woman could do, and was it beyond probability that both these children were tutored by some one who did not appear in the evidence? It was necessary to fix dates. They found the children giving their evidence unhesitatingly; but could they state the important things they did merely from recollection? No one could believe this. And was it on their testimony that the prisoner was to be consigned to the grave? Lucy Spollen had sworn that she possessed a blue bonnet a year anterior to Christmas, and yet she could not remember whether Mr. Little was killed at the end or beginning of last year. Why was not Julia Lyons produced? [Julia Lyons had given Lucy Spollen a bonnet, a portion of the stuff of which was presumed to have been used by Spollen to wrap up the money that was found.] Was it not fair to presume that Julia Lyons could not identify the remnant of this bonnet? No mark was on it by which it could be recognized; and yet these children identified it without any hesitation. Complicity was here. Who fixed the date at which the bonnet was seen before Mr. Little's death? Why was every date settled by reference to this crime? Who taught the children to fasten their thoughts upon this event exclusively? He (Mr. Curran) impeached this evidence for the prosecution as the result of the base of conspiracies, between the wife of the prisoner and these children—between the wife of his bosom, and the children, his offspring; and did not the very probability of this unfit them for belief in a court of justice? [At the allusion to his wife, the prisoner evinced considerable emotion, and lowered his head on to his hands, and his face became suffused with a reddish colour, while large beads of perspiration hung on his forehead. He steadily, however, recovered his composure.] Did any human eye, save those of the two unfortunate children, see the prisoner on the evening of the murder going to or coming from the terminus? Was he met by any one—any of his fellow-workmen? Not one. Had not every one about the premises access to where the money was found? The finding of the lock had been looked upon by the Attorney-General as of paramount importance in the case; but a lock of this description was incapable of being proved. A great deal in the prisoner's favour turned upon the hammer and razor found in the canal. Whoever was the hand that wielded it, the hammer found in the canal was, he firmly believed, beyond yea or nay, the instrument with which the murder was committed; it fitted exactly to the wound. But what reason was there to suspect it was Spollen's hammer—that it was ever seen in his possession? It was a remarkable hammer, and had been greatly used. If Spollen had used it, it would have been known to have been his. If they believed the boy, the hammer did not belong to Spollen.

for he could give no evidence respecting it, and yet he was perfectly in a position to identify the two hammers found in the cottage. Suppose for a moment that Spollen had committed the murder, and that the hammer which fitted the wound was the instrument of death, would he not have said to himself that he would not take his own razor with him? He was in the habit of marking his hammers so as to recognise them. Another matter on which the Crown relied was the periodical stoppage of the sum prior to, but not since, the prisoner's arrest. But was it not clear that whoever hid the money there would not go again when he found that the money was discovered? Then, as to the finding of the second razor, could it not be that the razor was thrown into the canal to save a case? Who gave the police information of its whereabouts? The adage said—"Those who hide can find; did that hold good in the present case?" Mr. Curran was proceeding to call attention to the bearing of the evidence of the children, to the effect that when Mrs. Spollen was ill, some time before the arrest of the prisoner, he had sworn to take the life of any person who would procure the attendance of a physician or a surgeon, when he was interrupted by

Chief Justice Monahan, who said that the court was at a loss to understand how this evidence could be made relevant to the issue.

The Attorney-General replied that, if such was the finding of the court, he would withdraw the evidence.

A long argument hereupon took place, the result of which was that the evidence should be withdrawn, subject to the reservation of the prisoner's right to have the opinion of the Court of Criminal Appeal as to the legality of this procedure.

Mr. Curran then animadverted on the fact that Spollen's clothes, which were given over to Dr. Geoghegan, were not produced, and that the said gentleman was not examined about the razor. "Was the towel found in the murdered man's office Spollen's? If it belonged to him, would it not have been easy of identification? And on this evidence they were asked to convict the prisoner of the murder of Mr. Little. The real secret was they were asked to convict him because there was an outcry in England and Ireland about this murder—an oblation was asked for, a sacrifice was required, and James Spollen was arrested."

Mr. Brewster, Q.C., replied for the Crown, and Chief-Justice Monahan postponed the summing-up till the next day. He then went elaborately over the facts of the case, and exhibited the discrepancies existing between the various statements made by the children. The jury retired, taking with them the hammers and razors. In about an hour and a quarter, they re-entered, and handed in a verdict of **NOT GUILTY.**

Spollen, who was standing at the time, suddenly lifted his right hand in a confused manner above his head, then struck the dock rail, and, after one or two convulsive sobs, sank into the arms of the turnkeys, exclaiming aloud, "My children! my children!" He was then seated, when one of the turnkeys disengaged his neck-tie and shirt-collar, and gave him a draught of water. Having in some measure recovered, he thus addressed the court:—

"Well, my lords and gentlemen, I find that I am not exactly deceived. My conviction was fixed that I stood before twelve of my countrymen—men of age, experience, and that had happy firesides, and confidence in their family circles. I thought that they would impartially take my case into consideration, and they have done so. It is not for me to commence to praise myself; but I have been brought here in a wrongful way—wrongfully by—I will not condemn the woman. I always liked the man and I loved the woman; but it is a dreadful thing to be in the hands of a female tigress. I should have returned thanks to the two gentlemen, the honorable gentlemen, pillars of the law on the bench. I may be too sensitive when I say the servants of the Crown have blackened my character too much in their addresses to the jury. I have, however, thanks to God, escaped (raising his hands)—thanks and praises to God! Amen." Here he sat down on the chair in the dock, but immediately rose and began speaking again. "My character, I am afraid, must remain trifling impaired—my children, the only ones I love, I have to provide for. (The prisoner here again was overcome by his feelings.) If I had means to retire to some—"

Chief Justice Monahan: "Is there any other charge against the prisoner?"

Governor of the Gaol: "No, my lord."

Spollen proceeded: "If I can find means of retiring to an asylum in some silent colony where I can continue for the remainder of my life to support existence, and to—"

Chief Justice Lefroy: "Does the Crown intend to proceed with any other charge against the prisoner?"

Mr. O'Donnell: "I am not instructed that the Crown intends to proceed with any other charge against the prisoner."

Spollen again resumed: "To the gentlemen of the press I return my sincere and hearty thanks for the manner in which they remained silent during my incarceration. As for shaking hands, it would be foolish in

me to do so. The public witnessed the untiring energy and scrutiny with which, as the gentleman himself said, he had grown old in the service, your hon. friend Mr. Curran, my counsel, and the untiring energy he displayed. But he is now so old in the service that he does not retain a large fund of that which will go to support many and many a poor client beneath his able hands. May he live many a day with a similar case as mine to defend!"

Sounds of cheering outside the court-house became audible as soon as the news of the verdict had passed out.

Mr. Curran: "It would be well if the prisoner were not discharged immediately. There are great crowds outside."

This was agreed to, and the case terminated.

IRELAND.

AN AFFAIR OF HONOUR.—Mr. John T. Walker, Mr. W. W. King (17th Lancers), Mr. Francis Edward Thomas, and Sir E. Hutchinson, have been arrested, charged, the first two with having intended to fight a duel, and the latter with aiding and abetting their intention. They were set at liberty on entering into their own recognizances to keep the peace.

THINNING THE WORKHOUSES.—Mr. Chaant, an agent of her Majesty's Land and Emigration Commissioners, attended on Monday at the Workhouse for the purpose of selecting fifty women to be sent, under the grant recently made, to the Cape of Good Hope. The Home Government has made arrangements with the colonial authorities that they shall receive protection until provided for either by marriage or service.

AMERICA.

THE latest intelligence from Kansas is to the effect that the insurgents at Lawrence have yielded, being overawed by the strong force of Federal troops concentrated in the vicinity of the city. Governor Walker proposed very shortly to collect the taxes. General Harney and his troops were to start again for Utah, from which they were diverted by the state of things at Lawrence. The period for the departure of Mr. Cummins, the new Governor of the Mormon territory, was not fixed at the last dates. The President was about to leave the capital for Bedford Springs. "It is understood," says the *New York Tribune*, "that Chevalier Wikoff holds a commission as secret diplomatic agent in Europe."

After a lengthened interview with General Cass, Mr. Herran, the Minister of New Granada, has proposed the basis of an amicable arrangement of the actual difficulties between his Government and that of the United States.

The *Washington State* reports that the Postmaster-General had ordered a contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for regular semi-monthly service from San Francisco to Olympia, Washington.

The extensive stabling and other buildings of the Brooklyn Railroad Company have been fired by incendiaries, and the whole was consumed. Seventy-five out of one hundred and ninety-seven horses were burnt or missing. Albany has been visited with one of the most terrific rain, hail, thunder, and lightning storms ever experienced. It lasted about three-quarters of an hour, and did considerable damage. Storms of a similar character have been experienced in several parts of the Union.

Another riot, accompanied by the use of fire-arms, in which one man has been shot and several injured, has occurred at Baltimore between two rival fire companies.

Another questionable explanation has been given of the poisoning catastrophe at Cincinnati. The poisoned lozenges found about the streets, and eaten by a number of children (one of whom has since died), were, it is now stated, the stock-in-trade of a drunken German, who pursued the vocation of selling them for the destruction of rats. He had dropped them while in a state of intoxication. This, however, does not account for the story of the lozenges having been offered to several passengers, who declined to take them.

The State Department at Washington has been advised that the pending difficulties between Spain and Mexico would be arranged in a manner satisfactory to all parties, and that the proposed naval demonstration against Vera Cruz will not take place. The French Minister at Washington and the United States Minister at Paris has confirmed these statements.

Lord Napier, the British Minister, had an interview, on the 30th ult., with General Cass, with reference to the proceedings taken regarding the seizure of the bark *Panchita* on the coast of Africa. It was said that General Cass's explanations were perfectly satisfactory.

The total loss of the ship *Carak* and her cargo of cotton, both valued at 230,000 dollars, is reported from Key West; also the probable loss of the bark *Pacific*, from New York for Mobile, on East Key shoal, on the 22nd ult. No lives were lost in either disaster.

Accounts from St. Paul, Minnesota, to the 26th ult., represent the Sioux Indians as defying the United States soldiers, and the settlers as flying to the forts for protection. Despatches from Colonel Abercrombie, the commander of the troops, dated the 26th, state, on the contrary, that the Indians had been pacified, and that the trouble with them was at an end.

THE INDIAN REVOLT.

An English gentleman residing in India thus describes what he calls "the battle of Benares," which took place on Thursday, the 4th of June:—

"Imagine a square, the north side formed by the huts of the 37th Native Infantry; west, Sikh regiments; south, the Irregular Cavalry; east, three hundred English and three guns, the hope and last resources of Benares. Enter English officer, rides up to the 37th's lines, and orders out the troops; they come out, and form line in front of their huts; then each officer explains to his company that they are to disarm for the present till less stormy days. One officer, G—, my informant, actually shook hands with the chief men of his company, and then ordered them to step forward and lay down their muskets. Their answer came in the shape of eighty musket balls all round him; but not one hit him, nor were any of the other officers killed in this first discharge. The men then fell back into their huts and commenced loading and firing under cover of them at the English. Major Guise, of the Irregulars, rode in among the huts, and was killed almost immediately. The English guns took up a raking position, and peppered the huts with grape at two hundred and fifty yards. One of our officers came forward with a few men, and fired the roofs, so the Sepoys got rather astonished. Meantime the Sikhs left the east side of the square and formed a line parallel to and between the Sepoys and cavalry, and facing the former. The cavalry said they wanted an English officer to lead them, and Dodson, of the 37th, who had just escaped the first fire of his own corps, came forward, and was immediately received with one or two rifle balls from the cavalry. Upon this, the Sikhs faced round and fired a volley, but whether intended for the officers or the cavalry is not told. Certain it is that they shot down three of the former and none of the latter. When the other officers found themselves thus between two fires, they galloped out and joined the Europeans, and made them turn their guns on Sikhs and cavalry alike, until these two gallant regiments found out their mistake, and once more turned their fire on the 37th. Was not this a nice battle? The sum total was that the 37th were utterly smashed, and the Sikhs and cavalry frightened out of their wits, and made sensible that they were mistaken."

A letter, dated June 17th, has appeared in the *Augusta Gazette* from a German residing in Calcutta. We here read:—

"The troops have been on the point of mutiny here, and the inhabitants of the city are in a terrible fright. At the outbreak of the revolution, the Europeans (foreigners) offered their services, but they were declined, and that almost contemptuously. Many persons were, however, much alarmed, and took revolvers with them when they went to church and to balls. The Government considered it advisable to coax the rebels, and when the 70th Regiment, lying at Barrackpore—a few miles from this city—offered to march against their comrades, the Governor went in person to thank them. When it was decided that the regiment should begin its march, it became evident that its professed loyalty was a mere mask. At three o'clock during the night between the 13th and 14th inst., we were suddenly awakened, and informed that the outbreak was about to take place. A messenger who had fallen into the hands of the authorities had confessed that the two regiments at Barrackpore and the troops in Calcutta had agreed to mutiny during the night in question. The commander of the city sent about everywhere and had the people roused. The expression of people's faces was a sight worth seeing. Dr. George von Liebig, who was armed to the teeth, called us up, and out we called, clothed and armed in a sufficiently picturesque manner. The heroes in our quarter of the city were few, and only eleven men offered their breasts to the cool morning breeze." As the sun rose, our apprehensions diminished, but still many gentlemen were in despair that only women and children were admitted into the fort. . . . Terrible atrocities have been committed, and when the English soldiers got alongside of the rascals, little mercy will be shown. At Ghazee, whole platoons of rebels fell on their knees, but the soldiers were deaf to the voices of their officers, and not a Sepoy was left."

Mr. Stoqueler, on Monday evening, gave a lecture at Willis's Rooms on the Government of India, with reference to the recent mutinies. He thus indicated what he conceived to be the origin of the outbreak:—

"At the end of last century, the British were in possession of a very considerable native army, officered by Englishmen; but in the year 1824 the territories of the East India Company had so much increased that it was found necessary to augment the army still further, and on this being done many of the officers of the old corps were taken from them and established in the new. This was the first blow which was struck at the connexion which existed between the Europeans and the native troops; and from this incident the whole cause of the mutiny might be traced step by step. From that period, frequent acts of insubordination were committed by the native troops; and on several occasions the government were obliged to proceed to extremities, and regiments were

disbanded. Lord William Bentinck, when he became Governor-General of India, thought it advisable to abolish flogging in the army, and, notwithstanding the strong opposition of the principal officers, that course was adopted, and thus was taken away one of the greatest restraints over the Sepoy. The effect of this was most pernicious; constant demands were made by the native troops, and acceded to by the Government, or, upon refusal, mutiny was the result, and when war ceased to employ them, the whole army was in a state of disaffection. It might be asked why Government did not know this? For the simple reason that it would pay no attention to warnings coming from any but an official source. In the year 1833, those warnings had been repeatedly given by portions of the Indian press, but they had been disregarded. This had gone on; mutinies had been frequent in 1845, and in 1850 Sir Charles Napier warned the Government that the Bengal army was in a state of mutiny. The annexations of Oude, Hyderabad, and Morressabad ought to have taken place fifty years ago; but the maintenance of the native princes of those places at enormous pensions had been most pernicious, and he had no doubt that the present mutinies would in some degree be traced to their source. The complaint of the greased cartridges was frivolous and nominal. The grand charge against the Government was that they had interfered with the religion of the people. There might be some little truth in that; but, at the same time, there was a vast deal of falsehood. The worst charge to be laid at their door was their gross inconsistency. They had trifled with the religious feelings of the people; at the same time that they had taken care there should be no interference of one caste with another, they had taken the most extreme liberties with their religious or superstitious practices. The atrocious cruelties practised by the natives of burning widows, murdering female infants, the Ghaut murders, and the offering of human sacrifices, had been abolished, owing to the suggestions or commands of the British Government; and, though these were direct acts of interference with the castes of the people, they caused no tumult. But, while they were doing this, they made a show of very great anxiety that the prejudices of the natives should not be interfered with—an instance of which was, that if a British officer ventured to shoot a peacock, which is considered by the native as a sacred bird, he frequently lost his commission."

Mr. Stocqueler conceived that one of the best modes of preventing a renewal in future times of the present troubles would be to make India more a place of settlement for Englishmen—more like our other colonies. But—

"The East India Company had been most averse to this latter idea; and it was not until 1833 that it was allowed to Europeans to proceed to the interior of India, except by permission of the company. Since, however, they had been allowed to go to the interior of the country, and to settle there at will, the results had been found most beneficial instead of being disastrous, as was foreboded by the company. Those who had gone out—and it was to be regretted that their numbers had not been far larger—had understood the character of the natives; they did them justice; paid them regularly, and flogged them to their heart's content if they did not behave themselves. (*Laughter.*) All the inhabitants of Calcutta had offered to Lord Canning to enrol themselves as horse and foot patrol, but until this outbreak the offer was refused. The lecturer then proceeded to notice the disastrous consequences to our trade with India which would result from recent events. He hoped, however, they would lead to the Government of that country being placed upon a new footing—that there would be no double Government for the future, and that hundreds and thousands of our unemployed young men would be encouraged to go and fill situations in the interior which are open to them."

The last Indian mails do not bring any very cheering intelligence, though the insurrection is still confined to the Bengal Presidency. We read in the *Morning Post*:

"Delhi has not fallen—that is, Delhi has not been taken by any sudden assault of the small force before it. General Barnard still waits for the reinforcements that are on the march to him; when these arrive, he will no doubt attempt the storming of the place, as the rainy season will shortly set in, and it would then be impossible to make approaches in regular form. It would be equally impossible to raise the siege. In the meantime there has been a good deal of fighting outside the walls, and the mutineers appear to have attempted several sallies, and on every occasion to have been repulsed with loss. General Van Courtland, a distinguished German officer, formerly in the service of Ranjeet Singh, had twice encountered the rebels in his march upon Hissar and Hissar. They left two hundred dead upon the field, besides prisoners. General Van Courtland defeated the mutineers at Sirsah, on his road from the north-west to join General Barnard's force before Delhi. He has still one hundred and seventy miles to accomplish, passing by Hissar and Hissar, and chassing any mutineers he might find in those stations."

Intelligence has been received of the mutiny of the troops at Moradabad, Fyzabad, Seerpore, Sangor,

Nowgong, Banda, Futtigurh, Mhow, and Indore. The Governors of the Presidencies are at their respective seats. "Aurungabad," says the *Morning Post*, "is the only place towards the south where any outbreak has occurred; and there General Woodburn's columns at once crushed the rebellion."

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

It is now stated that the debts of M. Charles Thurneyssen, who recently fled from Paris, amount to £40,000; that his assets, at the best, will not exceed £60,000; and that he had been insolvent for ten years, during seven of which he had been regularly plundering his employers. The creditors are endeavouring to fasten a liability, as partners, on two of his relatives—M. Auguste Thurneyssen, the celebrated banker, and M. George Thurneyssen; but the Tribunal of Commerce has postponed its decision.

The Attorney-General has appealed from a judgment by which the *Intérêt Public* of Tarbes was acquitted of having published false news in a late number. The editor has been summoned to appear before the Imperial Court of Pau.

In connexion with the recent state trials, the following letter has been addressed to the *Times*:—"I hereby declare that I have no relationship nor acquaintance whatever with the Merighi mentioned by Tibaldi in the recent trial of the plot against the life of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, as having handed him the trunk containing the pistols and poniards.—Major Vittorio MERIGHI, ex-commandant of the 5th Regiment at Venice."

The heat of the weather in France has considerably decreased, and heavy rains have fallen.

A pair of bay horses, of American birth and breeding, have just arrived in France for the Emperor, by whom they were ordered.

Captain Tardy de Montravel, of the Imperial Navy, who was appointed to the command of the island of New Caledonia, has, by the resignation of Captain Dubouzet, been promoted to the command of all the French possessions in the Pacific Ocean. Another Governor of New Caledonia will be placed under the orders of Captain de Montravel.

The trial of the alleged conspirators has been brought to a conclusion. The evidence went to show that, if Grilli and Bartolotti were bribed to assassinate the Emperor, they spent their money in amusing themselves, and were reproached by their employers for taking no steps towards the desired end. M. Desmaret made two eloquent addresses for Tibaldi. In the second of these (the strongest parts of which are not allowed to be published) he said:—"In my first address I carefully abstained from saying a word about those absent men whom the Procureur-General considers to be the chiefs of the conspiracy. But since he has again referred to them in his reply—since he will introduce the name of Ledru Rollin whenever he speaks of Mazzini, it becomes my duty to clear the cause of these phantoms. It is not for me to speak of Mazzini—he is a foreigner. His letters are on the record of this trial. But I will say that, apart from this prosecution, Mazzini's name is more associated with the sacred cause of Italian independence than with any political struggles. The Procureur-General, with a boldness to which we have of late years been but little accustomed, has pronounced in a sympathetic tone the word Poland. That name reminds me of other peoples, who are also struggling for their nationality. For Heaven's sake, let us not confound domestic insurrectionary movements with those sacred explosions of patriots against oppressors which should command our admiration. Let us respect all those men who work for the resurrection of nationalities—who would see Poles reign in Poland, Italians in Italy, and Frenchmen in France—each on the soil given them by God. I will now speak of Ledru Rollin. His name has a double interest for me. He is a Frenchman, and a brother barrister. There is no evidence whatever to justify the introduction of Ledru Rollin's name into this cause. The prosecution has raked up the testimony of a man, to whom it is said Ledru Rollin gave a sum of 500 francs in a mysterious manner many years ago. But of this alleged fact there is no proof whatever—no guarantee, no check, no opportunity of contradiction for the accused party, and consequently the accusation is a nullity—a dream. Have we fallen so low in France that the records of administrative inquiries, which it may be was very right to make, but which at all events were made *ex parte* and in secret, are to be received as evidence in a court of justice? We have before us no fact whatever against Ledru Rollin. Bartolotti proves nothing. The Frenchman whom he says he saw went away before his conversation with Mazzini. He has told you that not a word was said in that Frenchman's presence. A letter of Mazzini's, speaking of Ledru Rollin, has been cited, but the terms of that letter exclude the idea of assassination. The expressions there attributed to Ledru Rollin evidently amount to nothing more than prudential counsels given to a young man in whom he took an interest not to risk his career by embarking in political adventures. It was the kind paternal advice which we who knew Ledru Rollin, might expect from

his noble, open-hearted, generous nature." M. Desmaret concluded by expressing a horror of assassination under any pretence. The President summed up, and the jury, after retiring for three-quarters of an hour, returned a verdict of Guilty against all the prisoners, but with extenuating circumstances in the case of Bartolotti and Grilli. In consequence, the court condemned Tibaldi to the punishment of deportation for life, and Bartolotti and Grilli to fifteen years' imprisonment. The trial of the refugees will not take place till next month.

The Emperor has ordered that a painting shall be executed representing his arrival at Osborne on board the *Reine Hortense*. It is believed that M. Gudin, the eminent marine painter, will be employed on the occasion.

After returning to France from Osborne, the Emperor and Empress received deputations at Havre and Boulogne, and then proceeded to St. Cloud.

The *Moniteur* publishes an Imperial decree, of which the following is the essential part:—"With a desire to confer honour by a special mark of distinction upon the soldiers who fought under the banners of France in the great wars of from 1792 to 1815, we have decreed that a commemorative medal is to be given to all Frenchmen and foreigners who served in the armies or fleets, and fought under our banners between 1792 and 1815. The medal will be in bronze, and will exhibit, on one side, the effigy of the Emperor, and on the other side the words inscribed, 'Campaigns of from 1792 to 1815. To his companions in glory—his latest thought, 5th of May, 1821.'"

General Kmety, whose leave of absence is expiring, left Paris on Thursday evening for Marseilles, from whence he will proceed to Constantinople by the packet to-day (Saturday). An important command awaits the General on his arrival at Stamboul.

TURKEY.

The representatives of France, Russia, Prussia, and Sardinia have announced in a note, couched in identical terms, the cessation of their diplomatic relations with the Porte, and their approaching departure from Constantinople. The Russian and French flags were struck on the 6th inst. The arms of Prussia and Sardinia were also covered up. The Sultan has declared that he will communicate with the French Emperor. Austria has addressed some representations to Prussia on the subject, but without effect.

The *Times* Jassy correspondent communicates what it affirms to be the true numbers of those of the electors in the Danubian Principalities who voted in the recent elections and of those who abstained. He thus states the result:—"First is the class of the clergy. Out of the 9 abbots, 5 came and voted; out of 143 priests, who were to have represented the clergy of the diocese of Jassy, only 3 came. In the diocese of Koman, out of 25 inscribed on the electoral lists, 9 came; in the diocese of Huss all the 28 inscribed on the lists came. In the class of the great proprietors, out of 482 who were on the lists, 215 came and voted. The 2336 small proprietors as well as the 167,222 peasants came all in a body. In the towns, out of 2024 electors inscribed, 763 came. Thus you see that in three classes the number of those who abstained is larger than that of those who came."

The Porte has resolved to strengthen the fortifications of Widdin, as it did those of Silistria and Rastchuk during last winter and spring. The fortifications of Widdin are to be armed with two hundred new guns, which the Danubian Steam Navigation Company has undertaken to bring from Constantinople.

ITALY.

Signors Gualdi and Dare (according to a letter from Genoa of the 6th inst.) have arrived there in custody from Turin, and been placed at the disposal of the magistrates, who are preparing the evidence connected with the insurrection of the 29th of June. The supplement of the *Italia del Popolo* was seized at Genoa on the 5th inst. It contained a third article, signed 'Giuseppe Mazzini,' on the situation of affairs in Europe. He endeavours to demonstrate in that article what is the duty of the population of the Sardinian states during an attempt at revolution in Italy. The *Cattolico* was seized the same day, and its editor imprisoned. The *Movimento* was seized the following day.

The Minister of the Interior returned to Turin on the 7th inst., and it is expected that the State prosecutions at Genoa will be commenced without further delay. Two advocates, Messrs. Giuriati and Vare, have been arrested in Turin on suspicion of having been concerned in the plot of the 29th of June, and were sent on the 6th to Genoa for examination before the Court of Inquiry. Some other searches have been made both at Turin and Genoa lately, but without producing any additional evidence apparently, as all the persons subjected to search were soon afterwards released.—*Times Turc Correspondent.*

A Mr. Norman has obtained a concession from the King of Naples to lay down a submarine electric cable between Malta and Sicily, in conjunction with the line which is being perfected between Sicily and Naples by the Neapolitan Government. England is to have the exclusive right to send her despatches direct without their purport being known in Naples, and the line is to be completed before the expiration of two years.

OUR CIVILIZATION.

ONCE MORE, THE POISONER.

ANOTHER conviction for poisoning has taken place. Edward Hardman, aged twenty-eight, a shoemaker, living at Chorley, has been tried at Lancaster for the murder of his wife on the 5th of last March. The two had lived unhappily, owing to Hardman being a Roman Catholic and his wife a Protestant, which led to disputes as to what creed their children should be brought up in. This and other sources of difference caused a temporary separation; but the wife afterwards returned to her husband, and they then lived together without a renewal of their former disputes. On Shrove Tuesday the woman was taken ill. She was attended by her husband and her father; and the former generally administered her food and medicines. After a time, she got better, and her father, for whom Hardman had written at the commencement of the illness, left the house. On the 3rd of March, the husband went to a Dr. Smith, and obtained some mixture and powders, saying that his wife was much better, and only wanted to get up her strength. Later on the same day, he told a woman that his wife was much worse, and asked her to send for the father. He subsequently purchased some buttermilk from a neighbour, and a portion of the same was consumed by the family of the vendor without any harm resulting. Hardman divided what he had purchased, and placed his wife's portion in a jug. A friend who tasted it remarked that it had a peculiar flavour of soap or alum, and asked Hardman what he had put in it. He answered, "Nothing," tasted it, said it was very bad, and threw it under the ashes. On the 5th of March, the wife died. Dr. Smith attributed her death to *gastro enteritis*, or inflammation of the bowels. Eleven days after the funeral, the body was exhumed, on account of the sinister remarks of the neighbours, and was subjected to a post mortem examination, which revealed symptoms indicative of poisoning by antimony or arsenic. Of the former poison three quarters of a grain were discovered; of the latter, the two hundredth part of a grain. It was presumed by the prosecution that more would have been found, had it not been carried off by the frequent purging and vomiting. Some months before the death, said Mr. Monk, the counsel for the prosecution, in his opening speech, "the prisoner was found to be possessed of tartar emetic, which is only another name for tartrated antimony; and he was also aware of its qualities. A person named Neald came to him, and complained that he was ill, and wanted a dose of medicine to purge him. Hardman told him he could give him something which would work him, and he mixed in a glass of beer some powder which he had in a paper; this he handed to Neald. Neald took it, and it made him purge and vomit. In February, he purchased a drachm, or sixty grains, of tartar emetic, from a chemist named Gorman, which he said he wanted to give to a horse. This is a poison used for medical purposes. Arsenic is a poison of another character; it is used extensively in manufactures. Shortly before his wife's illness, the prisoner went to Preston, and at the shop of a Mr. Crichley, a chemist, he bought half a pound of arsenic, which he represented that he wanted to kill bugs. The chemist wanted a reference to some person he knew, and asked him if he did not know a leather-dresser in the town, as he had represented himself as a shoemaker. He said he did not, and gave an untrue account of this, as he dealt with one of the leather-dressers in the town, and owed money to him. He also gave a wrong address. The arsenic was supplied to him coloured with indigo. Afterwards, when asked what he had done with it, he said he had broken the parcel in his pocket and thrown it away, as he did not like it loose in his pocket." Two days after the death of his wife, a woman cleaning the house found a paper with some white powder in it; on which, Hardman sprang forward, and said, "Give it to me; it is poison." He afterwards remarked to a neighbour that it was fortunate the police did not find the paper when they searched the house. As soon as the evil reports began to be circulated, however, Hardman went to the police station, and wished to know what they were all about. In the gaol at Preston, he stated to fellow prisoners that he had received £11 from various burial clubs on account of his wife's funeral, and that, "if he had let her live two months longer, he should have got £11 more." Before his arrest, he had made advances to another woman to come and live with him.

Mr. Overend, for the defence, dwelt on the small amount of poison found in the body, urged that there was no proof of Hardman giving his wife poison, and observed that she had eaten and drunk a great many very unwholesome things during her illness, such as mussels, buttermilk, and blackberry wine. "The next thing was the powder sent by Dr. Smith, and it was said that the prisoner had, instead of those, substituted powders of his own. There was no evidence of it. Dr. Smith admitted that he was in a hurry, and that the bottle containing tartar emetic stood immediately over that containing Dover powder, and it was probable that a mistake was made by Dr. Smith in taking down the wrong bottle. If that mistake were made, the whole of the woman's illness and the discovery of poison in her body after death were fully accounted for, and he should with confidence look forward to their verdict in his

favour. It was said that he had received money from funeral clubs; but from the nature of the funeral he must have been a loser rather than a gainer; and then, when the rumours got abroad relative to his character, he went boldly to the police-office and challenged inquiry. That the prisoner had been in the possession of tartar emetic he would not deny; he had openly paraded it, and administered it to Neald in the presence of a third person. The buttermilk which was assumed to be poisoned had never reached the wife; and the medical testimony showed that her illness and death were the result of natural causes."

The Judge having summed up, the jury retired for about twenty minutes, and then gave in a verdict of Guilty. Sentence of death was then passed, and Hardman, who had turned very pale, and who trembled slightly, was removed from the dock.

A MERRY TALE FROM CROYDON.

One of the strangest trials for adultery ever recorded took place on Tuesday at the Croydon Assizes. The plaintiff was a young man, a Mr. Lyle, who carries on business as an upholsterer in Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, London; and the defendant is a Mr. Herbert, a gentleman of Croydon, rising fifty. The latter had gone into partnership with the former, and at length, under pretence of seeing more closely to the business, obtained a bedroom at Mr. Lyle's, and settled in town. The real object of this seems to have been the seduction of Mrs. Lyle. On the 27th of May, while his wife was at Birmingham, a telegraphic message came to the warehouse of Mr. Lyle, to the following effect:—"E D. Herbert, Esq. Private—important—immediate. Meet me at the Euston-station by the 1:45 train. I could not come any sooner.—M. A. POWELL." The signature to this message was in the name of the sister of Mrs. Lyle; but it appears to have been sent by the plaintiff's wife. She arrived in London by the train referred to, but did not make her appearance at her husband's house until the following day, and the assumption was that she and Mr. Herbert had passed a guilty night together. Mr. Lyle, with the assistance of his servants and some of his friends, then watched his wife; and the proceedings they took, as related by the witnesses, caused frequent roars of laughter among the auditors. One of the watchers, named William Taylor, said:—"He remembered Mr. Lyle making some communications to him upon the subject of the conduct of his wife on the morning of her departure for Birmingham. Witness had previously mentioned something to him upon the same subject, and arrangements were made to detect the parties. A room was first taken in Cumberland-street, at the back of Charlotte-street, but this was not found to answer, and another was afterwards taken next door by witness. He then bored a hole in the party wall, but this was of no use, and he fixed up an apparatus with an index attached to it that would indicate when any person got into the defendant's bed. He could tell by this apparatus whether one, two, three, or four persons got into bed. (A laugh.) He called the apparatus an indicator. (Laughter.) On the night of the 18th June he was watching with his ear to the hole, and the indicator acted. (A laugh.) The lever fell according to the weight. (Laughter.) It first informed him that one person got into bed, and then that a second person had done so. (Renewed laughter.) He immediately proceeded to the roof, and entered by the trap door, took the servant by the hand, opened the door of the defendant's bedroom, tore down the curtains, and turned the bull's-eye (a policeman's lantern) upon them. (A roar of laughter.) Mr. Herbert and Mrs. Lyle were in bed together. Mr. Lyle was at this time making the best of his way to the place, and Mrs. Lyle rushed upstairs to her own room. On the following day, witness saw Mr. Herbert in the plaintiff's house, and he said he was prepared to pay for his guilt, and it was a pity that there was such a fuss made about it." Cross-examined: "The 'indicator' was an invention of his own. He had not taken out a patent for it. (Laughter.) Since this discovery, he had been living with Mr. Lyle. Mr. Lyle was watching the 'indicator' while he (witness) was looking through the hole. (Roars of laughter.) An hour and a half elapsed before the instrument began to act, and during that time they drank some gin and water. He suggested that the parties should have every facility afforded them in order that he might detect them. Would swear that he did not sit upon the tiles dressed in woman's clothes in order to watch Mrs. Lyle and the defendant. He made a rough model of the 'indicator,' but he was not aware whether it was in court or not. After the affair had been discovered, he and the plaintiff and several others went to a public-house and had some drink, but he did not see Mr. Lyle smoke a cigar. Did not know whether he smoked a cigar or not. Believed that after the discovery was made, they had a glass of brandy-and-water all round. (A laugh.) After this, they all went back to the house. There was gin and water on the table. He stole a bottle of gin from Mr. Herbert's bedroom at the time of the discovery. (A roar of laughter.) It was Mr. Lyle's gin, and he had his authority for taking it. They had pickled salmon, gin, and tea, but he could not say whether the meal was supper or breakfast, but it was more like breakfast than supper, because it was in

the middle of the night. By witness's advice, Mr. Her-

bert was allowed to remain in the house all day after the transaction, and he took his boots away in order that he might not leave." (A laugh.)

Mr. Sergeant Parry, for the defence, commented on the disgraceful nature of the husband's conduct, and again led to an outburst of irrepressible laughter, in which the Lord Chief Baron could not help joining, by referring to what he described as Taylor's 'crimometer.' He said he felt some surprise at the solemn manner in which the case had been opened by Mr. Edwin Jones, "who," observed the sergeant, "enjoys anything funny as well as any one in the world;" and concluded by expressing his confidence that, if the jury found for the plaintiff at all, they would only give him the smallest current coin in the way of damages. This hint was taken, and Mr. Lyle obtained damages to the amount of One Farthing.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

The August General Sessions commenced on Monday, when several cases of ordinary larceny were tried, none of which present any features of interest.

Christopher Best, a commission agent, was tried on Tuesday on a charge of stealing twenty-five bags of rice, the property of Mr. Henry Page, owner of the Commercial Rice Mills in the Commercial-road. The theft appears to have been concocted in conjunction with a greengrocer and coaleader at Stepney, named Osborn, who indeed seems to have been the chief mover in the transaction, though it is probable that some persons on the premises of Mr. Page were concerned in the affair. Best was found Guilty, but only on the second count, which charged him with receiving the property with a guilty knowledge. Mr. Sleigh (who appeared for the prosecution) said, as the verdict had been given, he was at liberty to state that Mr. Page had been robbed of hundreds of pounds' worth of property in the course of a year. Mr. Page added, that he had traced a loss of more than £600, since last November. Mr. Sleigh said that Osborn had escaped from his bail during one of the remands before the magistrate, and, as the grand jury had now found a true bill against him, he (Mr. Sleigh) had to apply for a bench warrant for his apprehension. This was granted. Best was sentenced to ten months' hard labour.

John Forbes and William Collins, sailors, were indicted on Wednesday for having assaulted Rahjab, a Lascar, and robbed him of 2*l*. The usual oath upon the New Testament was being administered to the prosecutor through a policeman, who acted as interpreter in a very intelligent manner, when it was remarked that Rahjab was going through the same ceremony as if being sworn upon the Koran. In answer to questions put to him, the Lascar said, any oath, either upon the Koran or the Christian Testament, would be binding upon his conscience, as he had lost caste, and he would not tell a lie, for if he did the Almighty would deprive him of his eyesight in this world and punish him in that to come; besides, he would not tell a lie, being a married man with a family. The case was proved against the prisoners, who were sentenced to six months' hard labour.

Francis Gerrard, a sailor, was found Guilty of fraudulently obtaining the sum of 7*l*. from John Salter, a public-house keeper, by means of an assertion (which afterwards turned out to be false) that he was entitled to prize money from the United States frigate Niagara, in support of which he exhibited what purported to be a pay-note of the purser of that vessel. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

THE ASSIZES.

James Bayliss, a man employed in the service of Lord Redesdale, at his farm at Burton-on-the-Hill, has been tried at Gloucester on a charge of embezzling his employer of certain sums of money amounting to nearly 20*l*. Bayliss, for some time past, had been appointed by his Lordship to the entire management of his farm, in the capacity of bailiff, all the receipts and disbursements arising from the farming business passing through his hands, for which he accounted, at distant intervals, to Lord Redesdale. The farm speculation, however, did not prove a very profitable one, which was at first attributed to want of skillful management on the part of Bayliss; but Lord Redesdale's suspicions being afterwards aroused by certain circumstances, he engaged a person to receive all the farming accounts monthly from his bailiff. The fraud was then soon discovered. The very first monthly account purported to show that 80*l*. had been received for the sale of four oxen at Moreton fair, while application being made to the dealer, it was discovered that 75*l*. had been paid in part for five beasts, the real number sold upon that occasion. After this discovery, inquiries were made which brought to light numerous other fraudulent transactions of a similar kind on the part of Bayliss, for which bills had been preferred; but owing to certain obstacles having arisen in the conduct of these cases, which made it difficult to substantiate the charges against Bayliss, the jury had ignored several of the bills. The fraud in the present instance, however, was fully proved, in consequence of a clumsy attempt made by Bayliss, after he was detected, to alter some figures in his farm-book. The jury having found him Guilty, he was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and hard labour.

John Blagg, a shoemaker, has been found Guilty at Chester of the murder of John Bebbington, a game-keeper, on the 16th of April. The evidence was purely circumstantial, and rested chiefly on the similarity of certain footprints, left in the field where the man was shot, to the boots of Blagg; on some wadding found about the place corresponding with that possessed by the prisoner; and on the fact of Blagg having borne great ill-will to Bebbington, and having openly threatened to murder him whenever he had an opportunity. Sentence of death was pronounced by Mr. Justice Crowder.

Mrs. Le Page, housekeeper to Mr. Foot, a gentleman residing at Bath, has brought an action at Bristol against one Holman, a shopwalker at a draper's, for false imprisonment. On the 6th of May, Mrs. Le Page went to the shop to make some purchases, but, seeing no prospect of being soon served, she went away, and subsequently returned, bought some bread, and left, stooping for a moment at the door to pat a dog. A lady shortly afterwards mimed a purse, and suspicion having fastened on Mrs. Le Page, partly on account of her stooping as she went out, she was followed at the instance of Holman, taken into custody, stripped to the skin at the station-house, and searched, but without effect. Her master's house was also searched, and she herself was kept in custody till the following morning, when the magistrate discharged her. At the present trial, Holman offered, through his counsel, to make an apology, but pleaded for moderate damages as it would ruin him to have to pay much. A verdict was given for the plaintiff; damages 10*l.* Mr. Foot then brought an action against the same defendant for searching his house. The verdict in this case also was for the plaintiff; damages 2*l.*

A house-agent and furniture-dealer, named Clark, has brought an action at the Croydon Assizes against Sir Frederick Pottinger to recover the sum of 84*l.* 13*s.* for work done and goods supplied by the authority of that gentleman, who, however, pleaded that he was not liable. Sir Frederick took a house in Cambridge-street, Pimlico, for a Miss Perry, a young woman who was living under his protection. Clark did work about the house, and supplied goods, to the amount of the sum claimed; and Sir Frederick, thinking the bill was 44*l.* offered to pay 20*l.* on account; but, when he found that nearly double the supposed sum was claimed, he refused to pay anything, and therefore this action was brought. Clark contended that Sir Frederick was liable, as the house was taken by him, though not in his name, but in that of the lady. The lady, however, it seems, was sometimes called Lady Pottinger, and the servants always gave her that rank. One of the witnesses, Martha Westwood, deposed that she acted as cook at the house in Cambridge-street. "Sir Frederick used to come there frequently, and stay all night, and breakfast; but he never dined there. She remembered that when the bill was sent in Sir Frederick was very angry, and she had repeatedly heard him say to Miss Perry, 'You must not be extravagant, darling.' (A laugh.) At the time he saw the plaintiff's bill, he gave Miss Perry 20*l.*, and he then gave her and her fellow-servants half a sovereign each, and went out of the house. Sir Frederick would not allow any one to come to visit Miss Perry but himself, and she had heard him say that if he ever found any one in the house he would kick him out. (A laugh.) Cross-examined: "Miss Perry formerly lived in Stanley-street. She would rather not answer the question whether other gentlemen besides Sir Frederick Pottinger used to visit her there." Sir Frederick denied his liability, and urged that the claim was an attempt to extort money. "The first time I heard of such an amount as 84*l.*" he said in his evidence, "I was very angry, and gave Miss Perry 20*l.*, telling her she might pay if she pleased, and I gave the servants a sovereign and left the house, intending not to return. When I heard of the first bill, I offered to pay the plaintiff 20*l.* on account of Miss Perry, but I did this solely because I took an interest in her. However, when I found that the claim was 84*l.*, I refused to pay a farthing. Soon after this, I was arrested while at dinner at the Great Western Hotel, upon affidavit made by the plaintiff that I was about to leave the country, and I was obliged to deposit the amount of the claim." In answer to further questions, Sir Frederick said he had ascertained that Miss Perry was paying 20*l.* per month interest upon a debt of 20*l.* for jewellery, and he paid the debt for her, to save her from the annoyance and pressure that paying such an amount occasioned her. Mr. Chambers (who appeared for the plaintiff) said:—"I believe the house in Cambridge-street is still carried on as usual, and you continue to go there?" Sir Frederick: "Certainly, and I was there and saw Miss Perry last night, but I only spoke to her at the door." (A laugh.) The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

Mary Browning, who had been convicted of the manslaughter of the illegitimate child of her daughter, was brought into court at the Gloucester Assizes on Tuesday, and Mr. Baron Bramwell sentenced her to be imprisoned for one year. It was stated to the Court that the prisoner had been certified to be of unsound mind, and that she would be removed to a lunatic asylum.

An action was brought on Wednesday, at Croydon, by the administratrix and representative of the firm of Williams and Sowerby, silk mercers, &c., of Oxford-street, to recover 52*l.* for silk dresses and other goods

supplied to Alga de Vilbray, a Frenchwoman of light character. The defence was that the goods were supplied for an immoral purpose. The defendant, a tall, elegantly dressed Frenchwoman, was examined, and stated that she had been in the habit of purchasing articles of dress at the establishment of the plaintiff, and always paid ready money for them. Upon one occasion, however, she saw Mr. Grant, the manager of the establishment, and he inquired whether she was not a gay woman, and she told him she was; and he then said that he thought she might get more friends if she dressed more expensively, and that she might have anything she required upon credit. He showed her some expensive dresses, and said that she would look like a queen in them, and at the same time told her that she should go to the Argyll-rooms and other places of a similar kind, and she would easily find a friend who would pay the bill. She affirmed that it was solely in consequence of this that she was induced to purchase the dresses. This statement was denied by Mr. Grant; but the jury found for the defendant.

EXECUTION.—George Jackson, who, with Charles Brown, since respite, was concerned in the death of Mr. Charlesworth, a farmer, was hung last Saturday at Stafford. He had for several days exhibited the utmost agony at the prospect of death, and when, on the previous Thursday, he was visited for the last time by his parents, three sisters and a brother-in-law, a scene took place which surpassed in misery anything that had ever happened within the walls of the gaol. On Saturday morning, the criminal was found in a pitiable state of prostration. He sank to the ground, and, having been pinioned, was carried out almost insensible, and conveyed to the scaffold. Here he broke out into horrible shrieks and sobs, and began to struggle violently. On the cap being placed over his head, he succeeded in pulling it off, and, even after the bolt was drawn, his body was agitated by convulsive throes. Death did not take place for several minutes. Several persons were present, though the rain was descending in torrents.

THE RELIGIOUS QUESTION AGAIN.—A white-haired old man, named Cripps, a salesman in Covent Garden Market, was charged at Bow-street, on Monday, with committing an indecent assault on a girl about twelve years of age. On the child being placed in the witness-box, Mr. Hall asked her if she knew what would happen to her if she gave false evidence after taking an oath to speak the truth—a question which she did not appear to understand, until it was several times repeated. At length she answered, "I shall be paralyzed, or something." Mr. Hall: "Did you ever hear of heaven?" The child: "No, sir." Mr. Hall: "Nor of hell?" The child: "No, never." Mr. Hall: "Do you go to church?" The child: "I go to chapel and Sunday school." Mr. Hall: "Why, what can they teach you there?" Mr. Lewis (who appeared for the accused) observed that these children went once in two or three months, and then forgot all they had been taught. Mr. Hall said he could not admit the child's evidence. A woman was then examined, but her testimony was not considered reliable. The man was therefore discharged, after some severe comments from the magistrate, in which his own counsel joined. At these, he began to whimper and to affect an air of penitence. As he left the court (say the daily papers) he was received by a mob of nearly two thousand persons, who had assembled in Bow-street early in the morning, and had patiently waited all day (completely blocking up the street, for the purpose of seeing him). Even in walking from the door to a cab which had prudently been provided, he was hustled, scratched, and pelted, and, as the vehicle was driven through the yelling and hooting crowd, it was followed by a shower of rotten vegetables from the neighbouring market. The scene was such as had not been witnessed in Bow-street for many years.

WHOLESALE ROBBERY OF BOOTS.—Mr. Thomas Parry, boot and shoe maker, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, and Edwin A. Parry, his son, were on Monday charged at Westminster with being concerned with others not in custody in stealing about nine hundred pairs of boots and shoes, the property of Mr. W. Phipps, Cadogan-house, Sloane-street, boot and shoe manufacturer. On the morning of Friday week, about eight o'clock, it was discovered that Mr. Phipps's shop had been entered, and that about nine hundred pairs of ladies' and gentlemen's boots and shoes had been stolen. After a communication with the police, Summers, foreman to Mr. Phipps, went to the house of the elder prisoner with Inspector Cummings. They saw him, when he admitted that he was at Mr. Phipps's shop on the previous day, and that he offered 6*d.* a pair for the soiled stock in the shop, which was refused. They subsequently saw the son, with whom they had some conversation about the robbery, but neither of them was then taken into custody. On Saturday, in consequence of some information, Cummings went to Bow-street police-court, having heard that the younger prisoner was in custody on a charge of assault. When he reached there, he found that the younger man had been fined 40*s.* and discharged. He was then in a public-house in the neighbourhood, and had with him a boy named Ridgway, who stated that he saw three men come out of the house of Mr. Phipps, and that he thought he could identify one of the men. The boy went into the parlour. He returned, and told the inspector that the prisoner was one of the men whom he

saw come out of the house. He was then taken into custody and conveyed to the station-house. Mr. Cummings, the inspector, said that the young man, on being taken to the station-house observed that about two months ago he arrived in England from Australia. He added, "Since this happened, we have all been drinking perpetually. I got into a bother last night and was locked up." While he was at the station-house, the elder prisoner called and was detained. Mr. Arnold remarked that there was no evidence against the elder prisoner (who was therefore discharged) and that he must remand the other upon the evidence of the boy.

OUR STREETS.—Under this heading, a correspondent of the *Times*, signing himself "Legion," says:—"A number of children, varying in age from eight to fourteen years, are every evening sent into the streets (they go in pairs) for the purpose of enticing boys of their own age to accompany them to their homes, where the parents of the girls ill-treat and plunder them. To particularize. There are two children, aged fourteen and twelve respectively, who every evening leave a house in Hart-street, Covent-garden, with instructions to join in play with others more innocent than themselves, and finally to entice them home to a house of ill-fame. They may be easily recognized; the elder is an attractive little girl about fourteen, dressed in light attire, and her companion, who appears about two years younger, wears a dark brown dress. Two evenings ago, a little boy of respectable parents was unfortunately induced to accompany them home, and from the account he gave I can only say that the loss of nearly everything of value that he had about him was the least part of the evils he had to detail. Any one may see these children in the neighbourhood of Covent-garden; there is no need to depend upon single testimony; but surely this practice might be watched by the police, and people's children protected where they stand in need."

ASSAULTS.—John Wheelan, a solicitor's clerk, is under remand at Westminster, charged with assaulting a labouring man, with whom he picked a quarrel in the Queen's-road, Chelsea, and whose skull he laid bare by a violent blow. The man now lies in some danger. James Tapping, a well-known bad character about Whitechapel and Spitalfields, was discovered by a policeman on the 14th ult. ill-using a woman. The constable interfered, and, being very unpopular among the thieves of the neighbourhood, on account of his great activity in arresting them, was attacked with the utmost vindictiveness by Tapping, who struck him savagely in the face, killing one of his eyes with blood, and afterwards kicked him on one knee, seriously injuring the joint. It was not until the arrival of other officers that the ruffian was secured. The injured policeman remained in the hospital from that day till last Tuesday, when he gave evidence against Tapping at Worship-street. He was still suffering severely. The accused was sent for trial, on which he exclaimed, "And so I've got to wait another six weeks for nothing!"

EASNEZZLEMENT.—Thomas Charles Henry Langley, clerk to Messrs. Chaplin and Horne, the carriers, is under remand at the Mansion House, on a charge of having embezzled 800*l.* belonging to his employers. The origin of the misappropriation, as of many others, was a love of betting.—Mr. James Charles Cox, a Southampton tradesman, a member of the Town Council, and frequently a guardian of the poor, is in custody on a charge of embezzling the widows' and orphans' funds belonging to the Southampton district of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A MOTHER.—James Tulip, a lad of seventeen, was charged at the Durham Petty Sessions with firing a gun, loaded with small shot, at his mother. He had previously quarrelled with a female neighbour in his mother's house, and had threatened to shoot her; for which purpose he sought up a gun that stood in a corner of the room, and, after exposing it, snapped it at her. His mother remonstrated with him, on which he said he would shoot her too, and immediately put a cap on to another gun, and fired it. The contents lodged themselves in his mother's back, and, on surgical aid being called in, no fewer than eighteen shots were extracted. Tulip was remanded for the attendance of his mother, who was too ill from her wounds to be able to appear in court. Bail was accepted.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A young woman, named Margaret Grove, has attempted to commit suicide under very painful circumstances. She had been seduced from the house of a harness maker in Whitechapel, where she lived as maid servant, by a man whom she accidentally met in the street, and who represented himself to her as a thriving mechanic. Under a promise of marriage, the girl left her place and went with him to a house in Kent-street, but had not been there long when she found that her lover was a notorious thief, and a leading member of one of the worst gangs in the neighbourhood, by whom he was called by the slang name "Fair boy." The young woman having reproached him for his conduct, he retorted by a torrent of abuse accompanied by several blows on the head, which caused her to bleed profusely, and finally rendered her insensible. When she recovered her consciousness, her anguish was so great at the thought of her shame and degradation, that she bought a quantity of oxalic acid at the nearest chemist's shop, with which she attempted to poison herself. Medical aid, however, was sent for by the people of the house in

which she lived, and the poison was prevented from taking its fatal effect; but it was found necessary to remove the woman to the London Hospital, where she remained for some time in a very weak condition, and was then taken before the Worship-street magistrate, who assigned her to the care of her father, a respectable mechanic, who up to that time had been ignorant of the degraded condition of his daughter, but who promised to take such steps as would ensure her future safety.

EXTRAIVE FORGERY OR NAVY BILLS.—A respectably-dressed young man, who gave the name of Charles Halloway, was on Wednesday placed before the magistrate at Rochester, charged with being concerned in altering a number of forged navy bills, by which the Admiralty has recently been defrauded to a considerable amount. He was remanded.

ALLEGED MURDER BY A PITMAN.—James Megoo, a Durham pitman, has killed his wife while they were both in a state of intoxication. He appears to have beaten her with savage brutality, and her person was covered with frightful wounds. The inquest stands adjourned.

GATHERINGS FROM THE LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

The morality of trade received a singular illustration last Saturday at the Croydon Assizes in the course of an action for assault. Mr. Edwards, the plaintiff, carries on business as an insurance broker in the City of London, and is in partnership with a Mr. Pittman. The defendant, Mr. Bullen, is in the same business, and in partnership with a Mr. Hancock. All the parties are members of Lloyd's. In the course of last June, Mr. Pittman went on a visit to a Mr. Wilson at Broxbourne in Hertfordshire; and, while there, he was told that Mrs. Bullen, who had recently left England for America, was a lady of light character; that her husband himself called her "a stale piece of goods;" that he had got tired of her, and sent her away; that he had since lived with other women; and that, before parting from his wife, he had brought home an illegitimate child, and educated it with his other children. On returning to business, Mr. Pittman—who was described on the trial as "a very strict man in his ideas"—conceived it necessary to vindicate the morality of insurance-brokering; and he therefore (as well as on some other grounds not mentioned) directed his partner to close the account between them and Mr. Bullen. Mr. Edwards, who is a young man of about six-and-twenty, thought, according to his own account, that it would be unfair to do this without making some previous inquiries, and he appears to have been also influenced by the fact that the business transacted with Mr. Bullen was mutually profitable. He therefore mentioned the rumours to a Mr. Beddome, also a member of Lloyd's. On the trial, he stated that his only motive for doing this was one of kindness, as he wished, if possible, to disprove the accusations, and so prevent the closing of the account. According to his version, he said to Mr. Beddome, "Don't let this go further;" but Mr. Beddome denies it. At any rate, Mr. Beddome did let it go further, for, after consulting with another and older member of Lloyd's, he mentioned the rumours and the name of his informant to Mr. Bullen. On the 24th of June, Mr. Edwards received a letter in Mr. Bullen's handwriting, which ran thus:—"Mr. Bullen will be obliged by Mr. Edwards calling on him this afternoon at his counting-house.—N.B. To save a scene at Lloyd's." He accordingly went, and was shown into an inner room, in which he found Mr. Bullen and his partner, Mr. Hancock. The former accused him of spreading a report about Mrs. Bullen. Mr. Edwards asked to be allowed to sit down, and give an explanation; but Mr. Bullen refused, and, exhibiting a stick, asked the fated Edwards if he knew what it had been bought for. The victim replied that he did not; whereupon his ignorance was speedily enlightened by a shower of blows over the arms, back, and legs.—Mr. Bullen, in the meanwhile, frequently asking him if he did not "spread it" (meaning the report), and Mr. Hancock, the partner, sitting quietly looking on. It also appears that the enraged husband used many oaths, and said he would kill Mr. Edwards for twopence. That gentleman was beaten for five or ten minutes, during which time he made a somewhat nice calculation of the number of blows he received, for he stated on the trial that they amounted to "twelve or fourteen," which, spread over ten, or even five, minutes, must have been a rather staggering movement. Released at length from his torment, the battered Edwards went at once to his partner at Lloyd's, and informed him of the affair; and, during the same afternoon, Mr. Bullen, flushed with victory, also appeared at Lloyd's, and, pulling forth a broken stick—took and relic of his great encounter—and he should buy a thicker staff if he did not get a letter of apology. The defence was that Mr. Edwards had maliciously spread the report to the discredit of Mrs. Bullen, and that these were utterly false, as she had left England for America simply for the benefit of her health; that Mr. Bullen had no legal remedy for this injury, and had therefore taken the law into his own hands; and that, consequently, the jury ought only to give the lowest possible damages. The charge with respect to the illegitimate child was admitted to be true. The Lord Chief Baron, in summing up, said it appeared to

him that the business of insurance might be carried on without an inquiry into the domestic affairs of the parties who wished to effect such business; and he must say that he thought a barrister would be as much entitled to inquire into the private character of a client before he accepted a brief from him as Mr. Pittman was to go into the domestic arrangements of Mr. Bullen. Still, the assault was quite unjustifiable, and contrary to law. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff; damages, 250L.

Messrs. Copland and Barnes, provision merchants, who failed in March for 26,000L, passed their examination in the Court of Bankruptcy on Tuesday.

The claim of Alexander Lord Lovat, in the peerage of England, to the barony of Lovat, in the peerage of Scotland—a case which has been several times before the House of Lords—was on Tuesday allowed by their Lordships.

Mr. Henry Spicer, surgeon, of Kennington, has appeared before the Marlborough-street magistrate, charged with publishing a libel on Mr. William Day, solicitor, of Queen-street, May-fair. The libel was contained in a placard which set forth that Mr. Day had enticed Mr. Spicer's wife away from her home, and still held her forcibly in confinement; that he was acting as the agent of Mrs. Spicer's brother, Mr. John Dawson, of Sussex-square, who had deprived her of certain property to which she was entitled, and against whom proceedings in Chancery had been taken, which it was now sought to bark by the alleged transactions; and that it was feared "that no means, however desperate and unscrupulous, would be spared by those who have possession of her, at all risks, to prevent her from returning to her home." A reward of 50L was offered to whoever would give such information as would lead to the conviction of the parties. Mr. Day was examined, and emphatically denied the truth of the allegations against him. His counsel said he was instructed that the present proceedings were taken with the knowledge and by the desire of the lady, who only feared to fall again into her husband's hands. The case was sent for trial. Ball was accepted for Mr. Spicer.

The disgraceful attempt on the part of the London General Omnibus Company to crush the opposition offered to it by the Saloon Omnibus Company was brought before the notice of Alderman Wire at the Mansion House on Wednesday, when a driver employed by the first-named association was charged, on a summons, with misbehaviour. Every time a Saloon omnibus starts, one of the others starts immediately before it, and a second behind it, and every obstacle is offered to the rival vehicle obtaining passengers. This was proved to be the case in the present instance; but such conduct is no offence at law, and the summons was therefore dismissed. It is to be hoped, however, that the public will support the new company in its struggle against a monopoly which has falsified its promises, and will not allow others to do better.

A meeting for the further examination of Hugh Innes Cameron, of the Royal British Bank, took place in the Court of Bankruptcy on Thursday, when an adjournment to the 30th of October was agreed to.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

A NEW WEAPON OF WAR.—Mr. Charles Shaw transmits to *The Times* a copy of a letter he recently addressed to "an influential member of her Majesty's Government," urging the authorities to adopt in India an invention which he originally proposed for use in the Crimea, and the effects of which he thus describes:—"Any attack of war junks or pirates may be repulsed [by it]. Boarding is rendered impracticable, as the attacking party must be partially or totally disabled, and this with little or no loss to those acting in defence. But, if an attacking party be provided with this invention, they, with little or no loss, can board any ship with the almost certainty of success. If fifty or a hundred British troops, in any house or outwork, be provided with such invention, no number of an attacking party, if unprovided with artillery, can succeed in taking such house or outwork; no troops or armed parties can advance through streets if one or two houses be supplied with this invention; and any barricade, through this invention, can be made impregnable." Mr. Shaw demands a certain unspecified sum of money for the use of this invention; but it appears that he has received no answer from Government. The Circumlocution Office is probably thinking about it.

REDUCTION OF THE INFANTRY STANDARD.—A circular from the Horse Guards states that the standard of recruits for the infantry is reduced to five feet five and a half inches.

THE WAR IN PERSIA.—The following despatch (says the *Gazette* of Tuesday) has been received at the East India-house from the Governor-General of India in Council to the Secret Committee of the East India Company:—"Fort William, June 19.—We have the honour to forward for your information printed copies of notifications issued by the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, under date the 18th inst., Nos. 139 and 140, announcing the ratification of the treaty of peace with Persia, and regarding his high sense of the important services rendered by Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B., commanding the forces. It affords us

the highest gratification to recommend to the most favourable consideration of the Hon. Court of Directors and her Majesty's Government the arduous and successful services of the military and naval forces engaged in the operations directed against Persia."—The notifications are appended in the *Gazette*, but the general purport of them is indicated by the foregoing.

INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.—Major-Generals Windham and Sir Hugh Rose will each command a division in India, and Colonel Percy Herbert has been appointed to the command of a brigade.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA continue to leave England for the disturbed districts.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY GARRISON at Woolwich was inspected by the Duke of Cambridge on Wednesday. Four companies on the same day embarked for India. The Dockyard was visited by Sir Charles Wood and others.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—The visit of the Emperor of the French to Osborne, whatever may have been its private importance, has presented no public features of special interest. On the morning of Friday week, the two Imperial visitors walked round the farm at Osborne in company with the Queen and Prince Albert; and in the afternoon they went on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, and steamed towards the Needles, returning to Osborne a little before eight o'clock. Saturday was signalized by an evening party, which took place in a marquee erected on the lawn. At a quarter before ten o'clock, Prince Albert entered the marquee, leading the Empress of the French, the Emperor following with the Queen. Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Leiningen accompanied her Majesty. Dancing immediately commenced, and was continued till a little before twelve o'clock, when the Royal party retired. In the course of the evening, the Emperor and Empress joined in Sir Roger de Coverley. On Sunday, the Imperial visitors attended the Roman Catholic chapel at Newport. Several English Protestants were present, including the Mayor. "At a quarter past two o'clock on Monday afternoon," says the *Vicar*, "the Emperor and Empress of the French embarked at Osborne beach on board her Majesty Queen Victoria's state barge, and were steered by Captain the Hon. Joseph Denman to the Imperial state yacht, the *Reine Hortense*. There was no guard of honour on the beach, but the departure was as private as the arrival of the Imperial visitors. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort accompanied the Emperor and Empress in the barge, and were escorted by a flotilla of boats from the fleet. On board the *Reine Hortense*, her Majesty and the Prince Consort bade farewell to the *Vicar*, and the French Imperial yacht immediately weighed for Havre. On her Majesty and the Prince leaving the French yacht every demonstration of respect was paid them by all on board, the Emperor remaining uncovered and bowing repeatedly. Her Majesty and the Prince embarked on board the *Fairy*, which accompanied the *Reine Hortense* for a short distance from Osborne, and then put about and returned. The British white ensign was hoisted at the fore, the French at the main, and the blue British ensign at the mizzen of the *Reine Hortense*, which was followed at the distance of about half a mile by *Le Core*, the *Pelican*, and the *Ariel*, having British flags at their mastsheads."

FUNERAL OF BISHOP BLOMFIELD.—The late Bishop Blomfield was on Tuesday interred in the churchyard of the parish of Fulham in a manner strictly private, according to his own express instructions. It was a walking funeral, attended only by the members of his own family, the archdeacon of his diocese, and his chaplains; but a large number of the clergy assembled in the church, accompanied by the principal inhabitants of the parish and neighbourhood.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—A Committee of Shareholders has just sat upon the affairs of the Crystal Palace Company, and issued its report. It will cause a little surprise to hear that the gardens of the Palace at present employ 146 gardeners. The Committee not unreasonably thinks this rather too large a staff, and considers that a less number, with more supervision, will do as well. But it is not so much the expenses of the general management, which are not considered excessive, as those of the frequent novelties and varied attractions, which incur expense. These latter, it appears, have been great failures. The Handel Festival does not come into this report—why we do not know. But the other "attractions" have been all but universally losses. The "Peace Festival" cost the company 1908L, and only brought in 628L, making a loss of 1280L to the Company. The Poultry Show cost 939L, the single article of coops being 196L, and only just cleared its expenses. The Flower Shows were a better speculation, bringing in a balance of 482L. But now comes the formidable head of "Opera Concerts," under which the Committee considers the Company a loss of 5900L. It seems that for twelve Opera Concerts the agreement gave Mr. Gre 10,088L, which sum various other items swelled to 11,461L. Then the Committee complains generally of the carelessness of the Directors in the contracts made, "which have been one-sided and much against the interests of the Company." The Company, e. g., has lost 200L—6d. per dozen—in the course of the year by add-

water, the calculation being that it ought to have gained 3000. The difference, of course, has been in favour of the contractor.—*Times.*

THE GREAT HOPE CASE.—Mr. and Mrs. Hope, after numerous legal proceedings relative to their divorce and to the possession of their children before the courts both of England and France, came in March, 1855, to an arrangement that their youngest child, John Henry, should remain with Mrs. Hope, and that the others, four in number, should go to their father, Mr. Hope reserving to herself the privilege of seeing and corresponding with her children. The lady, besides, consented to abandon an application for divorce which she had made in England, and undertook not only not to oppose but to promote the demand for divorce made by him against her in that country. Mr. Hope, a few days ago, applied to the French civil tribunal to order that the child in question should be given up to him. The tribunal decided that as the parties are English, as Mr. Hope refused to receive his wife into his house, though not legally separated from her, and as, besides, the interests of the child required that he should remain with his mother, it (the tribunal) had no jurisdiction in the matter, and that Mr. Hope's application must be dismissed with costs.

THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT.—The judges appointed to examine the models submitted to competition for a monument to the Duke of Wellington, and exhibited at Westminster, have given in their report to Sir Benjamin Hall. The first premium (700l.) is adjudged to Model No. 80 (Motto: "Most greatly lived this Star of England! Fortune made his Sword.") Designer: Mr. W. Calder Marshall, R.A.) The second premium (500l.) is awarded to Model No. 56 (Motto: "Avon.") Designer: Mr. W. F. Woodington. The third premium (300l.) falls to Model No. 36 (Motto: "Passed away.") Designer: Mr. Edgar G. Paworth. The fourth premium (200l.) is allotted to Model No. 10 (Motto: "Arno.") Designer: Cav. Giovanni Dupré, of Florence). The five premiums of 100l. each are divided among MM. Mariano Felcini and Ulisse Cambi, of Florence (designers of No. 12); Mr. Alfred Stevens (No. 18); Mr. Mathew Noble (No. 20); Herr Ernestus Julius Hähnel, of Dresden (No. 21); and Mr. Thomas Thorneycroft (No. 63). The report is signed—"Lansdowne, H. H. Milman, Overstone, Edward Cust, W. E. Gladstone." The judges regret having been obliged to exclude some of the models from the competition, owing to their having exceeded the limits as to space.

THE LATE FIRE AT EDINBURGH.—The smouldering embers of the great fire at Edinburgh which we recorded in our last issue again broke into flames on Friday week. The fire soon communicated itself to the Savings Bank, occupying a corner of the block which had hitherto escaped. As on the previous occasion, the operations of the firemen were retarded by the difficulty in getting water; and the interior of the house was completely destroyed. The money and books had been removed on the first outbreak of the conflagration.

THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION.—The Ministerial white-bait dinner will take place on Wednesday, the 19th inst. It is anticipated that Parliament will be up by the 22nd.

THE RIGHT HON. JAMES STUART WORTLEY, M.P., is now recovering from his severe attack of illness.

REPORT OF THE COALWHIPPERS ACT.—The report of the select committee of the House of Commons was published on Tuesday. The committee consider that the present state of the coalwhippers, as a class, is deserving of consideration, and that the grievances alleged are partly susceptible of remedy, except so far as relates to an insufficiency of employment and a consequent depression of wages. The committee do not recommend the revival of the Act of 1843. The public-house grievance is considered worthy of the attention of the Legislature. It is suggested, in conclusion, that each employer keep a register of labour, giving the time and place where each coalwhipper has been paid, with other details, which shall be open to the constant inspection of the Board of Trade, or the magistrates of the district. The evidence taken before the committee is appended.

EMILY SANDFORD, the woman who lived with Rush, the Stanfield Hall murderer, and who afterwards emigrated to Australia, is said to have committed suicide by poison. The coroner's jury, it is added, returned a verdict of *felo de se*. But the story is doubted.

THE FALL OF THE EMPEROR.—According to the *Morning Post*, as Prince Albert, on the arrival of Louis Napoleon, "approached the Imperial yacht, the Emperor, in his anxiety to greet his Royal Highness, ascended the paddlebox, and, on stepping down hastily, missed his footing and fell violently on the deck. His Majesty was much shaken, and grazed his face slightly, but, instantly recovering himself, warmly embraced the Prince Consort." To this statement the reporter of the *Times*, who says he was the only representative of the press present, gives a flat contradiction. The *Post*, however, repeats the story, which is confirmed by the *Morning Herald*. It is added that the Emperor was obliged to walk with a stick for a day or two.

MALTA.—The Malta journals of the 4th publish a proclamation from Lieutenant-General Sir John Pennefather, commander of the forces in that island, announcing that, under the provisions of her Majesty's commission, he has assumed the administration of the civil government during the temporary absence of the Governor, on leave of absence.

COAL-PIT ACCIDENT.—At mid-day last Saturday a loud report proceeded from one of the Warwick-hill coal-pits. A scaffold had been placed about fifteen fathoms from the bottom of the shaft, with the view of two men, Andrew Fulton and William Peel, commencing to 'break' in the door-heads to the ell coal. From the moment the scaffold had been laid, the fire-damp began to accumulate, which, on reaching the scaffold, passed up through one of the chinks, lighted on their lamps, and exploded. In a moment the scaffold and the unfortunate men were blown up the shaft, and then dashed to the bottom. When got out, their remains presented a ghastly spectacle.—*North British Mail.*

THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS has been visiting Edinburgh.

THE SPURSTOWE WILL CASE.—This action, the trial of which has lasted several days at the Chester Assizes, was brought to try the validity of a will, and involved the ownership of property of the value of 160l. a year. The case was tried at the last Spring Assizes in Chester, before Mr. Baron Bramwell, but was sent down from the Court of Common Pleas for a new trial, on account of his Lordship having misdirected the jury. The question was whether the will of the late Mr. Sutton, leaving all his property to a Mr. Edward Davenport, thereby cutting off the heir-at-law, was made when the testator was in a sane state of mind. Mr. Sutton had always been dull and eccentric, and he was given to excessive intoxication; but it was not proved that he was positively mad. On Wednesday Mr. Grove addressed the jury for the plaintiff in a speech of two hours and a half duration, and was followed by Mr. Evans for the defendant in a speech of an hour and a half. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn occupied six hours in summing-up; the jury then retired, and, after a consultation which lasted forty minutes, returned into court and gave a verdict for the defendant, thereby establishing the will.

A GUN ACCIDENT.—As the Imperial yacht La Reine Hortense was passing the Royal Victoria Yacht Club at Ryde, on its departure to Havre on Monday, a salute was fired from the battery of the club. From some defect in sponging the piece, a portion of fire was left in the bore, and on the introduction of the following cartridge an explosion took place, shattering the right arm of the gunner in such a manner that amputation at the shoulder was subsequently considered necessary. The signal-man of the club had the thumb of his left hand over the vent, and the limb was blown partly off by the explosion. Subscriptions have been commenced for the sufferers.

A NEEDFUL LESSON.—A collier in the North of England has been sent to the Wakefield House of Correction for two months, with hard labour, for working with an unguarded lamp.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, August 15.

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS.

MILITIA.

THE EARL OF ELLENBOROUGH drew attention to the subject of the embodiment of the Militia, and at length gave reasons which led him to be of opinion that the whole of the regiments should be embodied, which he believed would not cost more than half a million.

LORD PANMURE and Earl GRANVILLE in reply, stated the reasons which had been on more than one occasion given on the part of the Government, urging that the preparations which were making for the crisis in India and the defence of the country, were ample for the occasion. After some short discussion, the subject dropped, and a number of Bills which were before the House having been advanced a stage, the House adjourned at seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House held a morning sitting from ten to four o'clock, during which they were in Committee on the Divorce Bill. The discussion on the 25th clause, which declares the causes for which marriages shall be dissoluble, was continued with great animation, and at length the clause was agreed to. The 26th clause was still under consideration when the sitting was suspended until six o'clock. At the evening sitting, the following business was transacted:

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

Mr. SCHNEIDER presented ninety-nine petitions, signed by three thousand persons, praying for an alteration in the law relating to marriage with a deceased wife's sister.—Sir J. SHELLEY, Mr. J. EWART, and Mr. INGRAM presented a great many petitions to the same effect.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION OF BILLS.

In answer to Mr. HADFIELD, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he had been unable to extend the Probate Bill so as to make one probate answer throughout the United Kingdom.

THE EUPHRATES ROUTE TO INDIA.

Mr. SOTHERON ESTCOURT brought forward the subject of the adoption of the Euphrates route to India. He stated his brother, General Estcourt, who died in the

Crimea, was one of the officers who formed part of an expedition to explore the Euphrates country, and it was at the request of the commander of the expedition, General Chesney, that he brought forward the subject. He contended that this route was the straightest and most direct to India. It would be a saving of more than nine hundred miles as compared with the route by Suez, involving a shortening of the passage by from five to ten days. The main question, however, was whether it could be done. You could get the Harbour of Selenca from the Turkish Government for nothing, and then pass through a country in which there were no engineering difficulties, and the line to Antioch would be finished in twelve months. You could then pass by Mount Lebanon, and into the plain of Mesopotamia. You then reached the Euphrates, which, even, in the shallowest time of the year, was navigable for ships of small burthen. A railway ought then to pass on to the Persian Gulf to Koornah, where there was a regular Indian flotilla. The Persian Gulf was most favourable for navigation, and within an easy distance of it was the port of Kurrachee, which was destined to be the greatest port in India. Thence you proceed to Moultan and Lahore, between which and Calcutta there will be railway communication. He urged that this was a great national object which ought to be assisted by the Parliament and Government.

Mr. CRAWFORD followed, urging the necessity of telegraphic communication to India, and giving a preference to a line by the Red Sea.

Mr. GLADSTONE urged that the policy of this country in the East ought to be cautiously regulated so as to prevent commercial schemes in foreign countries being made a pretext for our interference in the affairs of those countries. He urged that our Government should preserve union and concord of opinion among the powers of Europe on the subject of the East which was established in the late war, and he deprecated the notion of it being stated that the Suez Canal was a scheme which threatened our possessions in India. He then drew attention to the question of the settlement of the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, and urged that those provinces should be supported as being a barrier between Russia and Turkey.

Sir FITZROY KELLY inquired whether the King of Oude was still a prisoner at Calcutta.

Mr. VERNON SMITH stated the reasons for the King of Oude's having been confined, and added that he was still in custody, but treated with every possible respect.

Lord PALMERSTON explained why the Government refused to encourage the Euphrates Valley Railway and the Suez Canal scheme, but said that the Government would pay liberally for the transmission of despatches by telegraph to India. With respect to the Principalities, he repeated the explanation he had given on previous evening with regard to the irregularity of the elections in those provinces, and added that Austria had consented to the amendment of the Moldavian election.

Mr. STAFFORD made some strong criticisms on the subject of the site chosen for the Military Hospital at Netley.

Mr. AYTON made some observations on certain contemplated changes in the judicial system in India.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL reverted to the subject of the Principalities, and entered into the difficulties which had arisen, expressing a hope that a speedy settlement of the question would be come to, and that our general diplomatic relations in Europe would be arranged on a more satisfactory basis than they now were.

The House then went into committee on the Divorce Bill, which occupied the remainder of the sitting.

CHINA.

Nothing of importance has occurred at Hong-Kong since the last mail. Lord Elgin had not arrived at the latest date (June 24th). The 5th and 90th Regiments are to be diverted to India. The Chinese report that the Emperor has abdicated; but this is not believed. Trade continues uninterrupted at the northern ports. From the Canton river there are accounts to the 22nd. The only matter reported thence is, that the Chusanee Fort was taken possession of and occupied on the 18th inst. by a portion of her Majesty's naval forces. The place had been deserted, and the guns were all buried. At Hong-Kong all remains quiet.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY (YESTERDAY).—The Court was occupied on Friday with a meeting for proof of debts and choice of assignees in the case of the well-known Humphrey Brown, who had recently obtained an adjudication of bankruptcy against himself for the purpose of getting released from custody. The court was crowded to excess with creditors and others taking an interest in the proceedings. The total amount proved was between five and six thousand pounds; and the discharge of Mr. Brown was ordered.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Return of admissions, including season tickets, for six days ending Friday, August 15th, 45,857.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A.—We regret that we cannot infringe our rule, which insists upon the name and address of a correspondent being communicated to us in *confidence*. A letter signed with initials and dated from a club is not in compliance with this inevitable requirement. If our correspondent would do us the favour to read our repeated articles on the subject of his communication a little more closely, he would perhaps be willing to perceive that his objections have been anticipated and answered.

F. B. B.—Our space will not admit of otiose discussions of the nature apparently so precious to our correspondents at Sydenham.

During the Session of Parliament it is often impossible to find room for correspondence, even the briefest.

It is impossible to acknowledge the mass of letters we receive. Their insertion is often delayed, owing to a press of matter; and when omitted, it is frequently from reasons quite independent of the merits of the communication.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1857.

Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very law of its creation in eternal progress.—DR. AENOLD

INDIA: PROGRESS OF THE REVOLT.
DELHI had not fallen up to the 27th June. Such, in brief, is the substantial intelligence which we gather from the Overland Mail just arrived. But even this curt announcement has a painful significance. Our readers will doubtless bear in mind that the preceding bulletin ran thus:—"Delhi still held out on the 17th June." Thus it appears that the ordinary interval of at least fortnight, which our last advices clearly indicate, has furnished only ten days' later news from the British camp before the beleaguered city. In other words, we have a fatal assurance that the usual means of communication are becoming more and more impaired by the spread of disorder. For, at such a juncture, the arm of civil authority is of necessity more or less paralyzed, and a moral rather than physical check was earnestly looked for, as the happiest means of repressing extreme licence. The capture of Delhi would have all the moral effect desired; and its continued occupation by the mutineers cannot but have an effect proportionally sinister. Under such circumstances, it is impossible to suppose that any dilatory proceedings can have been authoritatively sanctioned. The rainy season, moreover, commences in the North-West Provinces about the middle of June, rendering active military operations almost impossible; so that even nature supplied arguments against delay.

We on a former occasion expressed our unwillingness to enter on a minute criticism of Sir H. BARNARD's military conduct; we at the same time pointed out the injustice of making that officer responsible for neglects and shortcomings apparent in a force of which he was summoned to take command at a moment's notice. But, after making every reasonable allowance, we cannot but feel much surprise at the passive line of proceeding which the General seems advisedly to adopt. Rejecting all the fabulous nonsense which has obtained too extensive currency,*

* Amongst other wild communications, we have seen in print a letter in which the writer (professedly an officer) speaks of a meditated night assault, which was frustrated because the Brigadier commanding the outlying pickets had been kept unacquainted with the intended movement.

and which, if correctly reported, would stamp Sir H. BARNARD and his Staff as unacquainted with the first principles of soldiership, we cannot but think that the tactics hitherto pursued are ultra-Fabian. Delhi, at all events, is not a Sebastopol. No inner mystery, no inexhaustible resources, lurk behind that 'garden wall,' which—however impregnable to hordes of Mahratta cavalry, unsupported by heavy ordnance—has no pretensions to resist the appliances of modern warfare. The number of the mutineers within the city is wholly inadequate to garrison the wide circuit of its defences; and General BARNARD's force is as clearly inadequate to the undertaking of a formal siege. There is, at the same time, little, if any, doubt that the numerical superiority is on the side of the Government force. Regarding the strength of the rebels, we have noticed that the most gross exaggerations have been put forth; whereas, it is an ascertained fact that their muster-roll has not at any time exceeded eight thousand men (Sepoys), if, indeed, it ever reached that amount. On the other hand, a formal siege can never have been contemplated: an army of seventy thousand strong would not more than suffice for such an object. The place, whether sooner or later, must be carried by a *coup de main*. What excuse, then, can be assigned for a delay which is not only unseasonable but ruinous in its moral consequences, we cannot undertake to say. Ghuznee was a harder nut to crack, and the exigency scarcely greater. It is most devoutly to be wished that the next mail may bring us tidings of more decisive import. We cannot but mistrust vague accounts of 'tremendous repulses' and 'awful slaughters.' Had the rebels really suffered to the extent which such phrases imply, in six or seven successive actions, there should have been none of them surviving by this time.

In the meanwhile the progress of disaffection has received no check. Scarcely half a dozen regiments of the Bengal army have stood aloof from the revolt. The Bombay Sepoys remained firm. But remembering that about half the Bombay army is composed of the same *matriel* as that of Bengal, we cannot but wish that a favourable turn of events should, as speedily as possible, operate to resolve all doubts and difficulties.

Apart from matters connected with the revolt, the most curious item of Indian intelligence is that which exhibits the first fruits of Lord CANNING's Press Gag Act. The ever decorous *Friend of India*, a staunch advocate of Government, has been the first to receive a formal 'warning' from the authorities. The offensive matter was contained in an article entitled "The Centenary of Plassey."

THE EXPIRING SESSION.

THE new Parliament has made its trial trip, and the Government puts into the recess in rather a leaky condition. At first the engines worked smoothly, the wind blew fair, and Mr. HATTER, who carries the grease-pot, went to his work evening after evening with smiling serenity. By-and-by, the House got among the estimates, and here navigation was not so easy. Bulky millions, of course, were voted without much consideration, but the independent members on both sides have evinced a disposition to criticise the minor items. Moreover, the Cabinet stood upon ground this session which will not support it the next; it can scarcely hope to draw the state salaries of 1858 without a policy. At first Lord PALMERSTON was safe, because the new Parliament was not in working order; next, the majority of four hundred took a start, and followed its leader like a riding-school cantering over the Sussex downs. Then

came the Indian revolt, and Government asked for nothing but power, and the House of Commons could not give less than support. But before the close of the recess, the country will expect that something decisive shall have been done in Bengal, and that the Ministry shall have determined upon large political plans applicable to domestic as well as to Eastern affairs. Otherwise, it will meet a House of Commons not at all disposed to be driven like a team of superannuated cattle. The independent Liberals would be powerful, if united; and we have already indicated certain apparent tendencies to this essential union. Mr. BRIGHT is once more in Parliament, and he carries with him the suffrages of the nation. A man so vigorous and experienced must materially assist in the conduct of an opposition to any *laissez faire* or deceptive policy; besides, there are the new members; and these, far from dumb during their first session, will be far from insignificant during their second. Mr. AYTON, of the Tower Hamlets, has taken up a conspicuous position; Mr. WHITE, of Portsmouth, is a man to whom the Liberal party looks with some degree of anticipation; Mr. CONINGHAM, of Brighton, has struck one or two hard blows at 'the system'; Mr. COX, of Finsbury, has been a judicious colleague of Mr. DUNCOMBE—no longer, unhappily, the DUNCOMBE of former days, since he has sacrificed his health no less than his time to the service of the Liberal cause. Of Mr. LOCKE, the new member for Southwark, a satisfactory report may be made; but other gentlemen there are whose promises were sweet upon the hustings who may be useful in the sense that vaults and foundations are useful in the construction of a house, but who have not shown above ground, and are certainly neither decorative nor terrible.

The net results of the Session have been singularly insignificant. Among the best is the new Divorce Bill. The vote on Civil Service Superannuation has been satisfactory to a large class of deserving gentlemen, although it was opposed by some Liberals on the ground that it was a little piece of legislative jobbery, perpetrated in the interest of such officials as Sir CHARLES TREVELyan, who is understood to put into his purse, in consequence of the innovation, a clear annual sum of two hundred and fifty pounds sterling. But why begrudge Sir CHARLES this little golden whitting when the same resolution that brought an affable beam upon his purist countenance sent a smile through Somerset House? But the great collapse of the session has been Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who has a faculty for collapsing. Any man, with three fingers and a smattering of grammar, could have made a better mess of it than he did with his Oaths Bill and his committee. Did he mean, however, to do more than fail? At all events we know who gains by the trickery. Lord JOHN RUSSELL has a popular topic ready for next session which he has ingeniously taken out of Lord PALMERSTON's hands; Lord PALMERSTON has hung a stone round the neck of the Earl of DERBY, and we are not quite sure that the Tories would regret to see the question altogether sunk in a royal assent. Of one thing only we are sure—that Lord PALMERSTON's particular friends consider us dupes if we expect that next February he will come down with a Reform Bill.

MURDER WON'T OUT.

THE murder of Mr. LITTLE is still a mystery. A poor innocent gentleman is brutally beaten to death by some ruffian in a railway station, while trains were coming in and going out, while housekeepers were going their rounds to see that everything was safe,

and while a special watchman guarded the premises. The manner of the murder indicates a narrowed class for suspicion. The police are aided by the money being found for them; they find the instruments with which, in all likelihood, the murder was committed; and yet they fail in discovering or convicting the murderer. Reserving our opinion, we state the facts as they appeared to the jury.

A murder was committed by some person who had knowledge of the railway premises, and some knowledge of the habits of the murdered man. Money was taken from the room where the murder was committed, and some of this money, clearly identified, is found in a privy near the railway premises, and a hammer and two razors, such as might have been used by the murderer, are found in the canal near the station. The evidence connecting SPOLENN with the murder is as follows:—1. The statement of his two young children that he was from home on the evening of the murder, and that he was engaged hiding something down the chimney of an old forge. 2. That his own account of his doings on that night, as he alleges, that he took tea with his wife and eldest son, and afterwards took walk with them, is false, if his children are believed. 3. The money found and identified as stolen from Mr. LITTLE's room was wrapped up in a piece of lilac calico, said by SPOLENN's young daughter to have belonged to her, and to have been used as a duster about the house. 4. One of the razors found in the canal is marked 'Spollin,' and this razor is identified by his young son as having belonged to SPOLENN. These were the material facts against the man accused; but the evidence which supported them was suspicious. The two children prevaricated to a considerable degree; the evidence they gave at the police-court differed in many important points from their evidence on the final trial. The two most damning facts against SPOLENN (and they are facts which are almost entirely independent of the evidence of the suspected and prevaricating children) are, that some of the money stolen from the room of the murdered man was found in the piece of lilac calico used as a duster about his house. But a duster may disappear, and may easily pass into other hands; and the time when the duster was last seen about his house is uncertain, for the child Lucy SPOLENN contradicts herself so grossly about it, that we must dismiss her evidence on this point as untrustworthy. The razor found in the canal with SPOLENN's name, and marked with gaps which might have been given in cutting Mr. LITTLE's throat (for the razor used was also drawn across the teeth of the murdered man), is a fact which would help to thicken other proofs, but which, standing alone, is not sufficient evidence that the owner of the name marked on the razor committed the murder. For the razor may not be Spollen's (though the evidence of identification is nearly complete), and there is the fair suggestion that a man committing a murder would not use a razor marked legibly with his own name.

This, in fact, was all the evidence leading to connect SPOLENN with the crime. The fact that he had access to the building and peculiar opportunities of exit and entrance, is applicable to some dozen other employés. The fact that he had special facilities of escape is rather worthless when we find that there was only one watchman on the premises, and he an old man, whose vigilance might have been easily defeated.

The Dublin authorities have shown in the trial another illustration of the marvellous stupidity they have displayed throughout the investigation. The Attorney-General pleads, in excuse, that the Dublin police are not ac-

customed to investigating these crimes; if so, they might have borrowed some English detectives. The learned gentleman himself showed in his opening speech a stolid disregard of the clearest way of conveying the narrative, and a most unfortunate tendency to drag into his statement every minute fact that, in his opinion, could possibly bear against the prisoner. He forgot the very simple rule that the weakest part of a chain of inferences is the measure of its strength, and that one weak link neutralizes the strength of the whole. We shall give two instances of the want of tact displayed by the Attorney-General. Part of the stolen money was found in a vessel partially filled with red lead, and embedded in this red lead was a little common padlock, without any special mark, and such as are made by the thousands of the same size and pattern in every large lock factory. A padlock of the same pattern is found with the prisoner, and one of the prevaricating children says that the padlock found in the red lead was his father's—identifying it by the letters 'V.R.' and the word 'patent,' which are on tens of thousands of similar padlocks all over the country. Yet on this fact the Attorney-General relied as 'most important' against the prisoner. A second statement of the learned gentleman deserves attention. Near the hiding-place where the money was found was a hydraulic ram, used for raising water. To get to the hiding-place without being splashed with the water by the ram at work, it was necessary to stop the ram, which could be easily done by the hand—but to set the ram going again, was a task of some difficulty and time. It was shown in evidence that the ram had unaccountably slipped three or four times during the weeks prior to SPOLENN's arrest, "but," said the absolute Attorney-General. "none of these unaccountable stops took place after SPOLENN's arrest." This acute advocate insinuates that SPOLENN, when out of gaol, stopped the ram to go to the hiding-place, and that when in gaol he could not do it. The Attorney-General forgets that the public discovery of the money was contemporaneous with SPOLENN's arrest, and that the murderer (supposing him not SPOLENN) would not be fool enough to go to a discovered hiding-place for the sake of recovering removed money.

The prosecution failed in another way. The police brought forward their witnesses, not as an array of persons able to clear up the whole case and to throw light upon the movements of the prisoner, but they brought up every one who could swear against SPOLENN, and they kept back all who might have testified to any fact in his favour. Thus a great point was to ascertain the state of Mr. LITTLE's office and neighbourhood on the evening of the murder, yet CATHERINE CAMPBELL, the assistant to the housekeeper, and who knew more about the matter than the housekeeper herself, was not examined. Another point was to establish whether or not SPOLENN spoke truth when he said that he took tea with his wife and eldest son, but the eldest son who could have been examined, was not examined. It was also desirable to have corroborated the evidence of the suspected child as to the piece of lilac calico which she said she received as a present from a young girl; but this young girl was not examined. The whole case for the prosecution was thus tainted with imperfection in every part, and the jury (leaving out of consideration the information by the wife, corroborated by the finding of the money as she indicated) were decidedly bound to acquit SPOLENN.

The mystery of the murder remains, however, a disgrace to the Dublin authorities.

THE REFORM FOR INDIA.

LORD HARDINGE is understood to have thought—he never uttered the opinion in public—that to be safe in India we must have more English soldiers and fewer Sepoys. But it does not follow that, because the Indian revolt has a military origin, mere military reforms can re-establish the foundations of our Eastern Empire. The ultimate problem is one of government; and this, we believe, is a conviction to which the Cabinet has been forced by the late events in Bengal. It will surprise most persons if, next session, some comprehensive proposal is not submitted to Parliament, bearing upon the whole subject of our Oriental administration. Semi-official whispers, oozing from the Treasury, are already afloat, indicating a scheme for the supercession of the East India Company, and the appointment of an Indian Secretary of State, exercising his powers jointly with an Indian Viceroy. The time must come when the Company, framed for commercial purposes and then converted into a political machine, will have to resign a responsibility which has outgrown its powers. The necessity may be regretted, but cannot be resisted. We may repine over the destruction of a huge piece of antiquity, especially one associated with a century of brilliant triumphs; but if it stops the way it must come down—and there can be little question that the East India Company does stop the way. We can no longer govern India through a charter. It is painful to part with an old servant, but corporations, no less than individuals, are liable to superannuation; the Bengal army has broken loose from the Bengal authorities; we must have firmer guidance for the future. Yet who without a shudder can think of British India delivered over to Downing-street, to Whig cadets and Court Earls, to hereditary Barons, to sharp practitioners in coronets, who would treat Bahar as a perquisite, and the Carnatic as a good thing for life, with four hundred salaries of six hundred a year to give away, and more than that number of applicants whom it might be useful to conciliate? If India is to be simply a Cabinet gold medal like the Irish viceroyalty, better reprove the Company, and save the hundred and fifty millions from Sir CHARLES WOODS and other squires of even less capacity. We cannot afford to lose India, and we cannot afford, while we retain it, to place in the hands of the Minister an exhaustless power of patronage and corruption. Unless some method of check be devised—a Council, perhaps, the members of which would retire by rotation—the public will be justified in suspecting any proposal to abolish the institution in Leadenhall-street, and yoking the three Presidencies with red tape.

But there is one practical change which might be effected without difficulty or hazard—the transfer of the central seat of government in India to Delhi. Calcutta need not be the less powerfully fortified; nor would the Governor-General be less secure, since reigning with renewed prestige from the old capital of the Moguls, he might convert it into an impregnable military position, connected with the sea by a railway and a chain of strongholds, and still further guarded by a permanent flotilla on the Jumna. The construction of a line from Calcutta to Mirzapur and thence to Delhi—originally planned in 1846 by the friends of Sir WILLIAM YOUNG—has long been determined upon; had it been carried out the mail would have brought far different intelligence after forty-seven days of military insurrection in Bengal. It strikes us that the English will always be considered aliens in India as long as they rule from the edge of the sea; when they do as the Moguls did, and plant their throne in the very centre

of the whole country, they will announce themselves, in a language which the natives will not be slow to understand, the supreme and undisputed masters of the old Mogul kingdom and its dependencies.

The opposition to our power, on the part of the people, has generally ceased. This we do not hesitate to affirm in presence of the fact that the Bengal army has disappeared. We are virtual rulers of Bengal, without the army; the people, unrepressed by physical force, have not risen against us. Mr. DISRAELI, to be sure, asserts—and he has a little brass trumpet to Bray an obsequious echo—that the revolt is national; but where has there been even a partial rising of the inhabitants? Some one has been roughly-handled in a north-western bazaar, and that may have been mistaken for a declaration of war from thirty-five millions of people; but we shall wait for signs more distinct before confounding with a huge mutinous rabble of released felons and delirious soldiers, a vast, peaceful, and industrious population. Our empire has been effectually consolidated since the second siege of Bhurtpore, when it was a general opinion that had the enterprise failed, rebellion might have extensively broken out amongst the natives of all classes. Whereas, now, although the rebel standard floats for more than a month on the walls of the most famous city of India, two great Presidencies remain tranquil, and in a third, only the military ranks, and the convicts they have let out of prison, are engaged in the seditious war. Not that India has been generously fostered, or has had its rights judiciously respected, but that it is happier under our sway than it was under the Brahminical or Mohammedan sovereignties. The reason for superseding the Leadenhall-street Company is, not that it has been worse than the Moguls', but that India claims a better government than either the Moguls or the Company have bestowed upon her.

Light has been let in upon the native mind. The people understand their numerical superiority. We have, then, to rest upon a double basis—comparatively small forces, organized as perfectly as may be, with the necessary apparatus of fortifications, military roads, and rapid communications with England; and, above all, the inculcation, by practical methods, of a belief that, under British authority, the lives, the religions, the property, the sacred social habits of the people of India are safe under our protection. We cannot hope to bind down the nation by holding *in terrorem* over it a spoiled Sepoy army; when our spoiled Sepoys rebelled with their petted Jemadars, where should we have been had the population been exasperated? Should we have retained our chief military positions, open roads, and a confidential understanding with the industrious classes? We have as yet escaped the horrors and perils of a national Indian revolt; but there must be a new government for India, or, when we rest after beating the Delhi rebels we may find that we have built a fortress upon shifting sands.

THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER—POINTS AND PROTESTS.

NOTHING will ever be gained by the Liberal party while it continues to toy with serious public questions. We are glad to know, therefore, that the gross administrative abuses connected with the Duchy of Lancaster are not to be allowed to sleep. The question has not been set at rest. Parliament has not seen the evidence. The report is one-sided, false, and unjust to a public servant, in whose case every other public servant (below a particular grade) is inter-

ested. Without apology, consequently we return to it. A writer in the *Bankers' Circular* said last week, "It is impossible to read the evidence without a full conviction that the property of the Duchy has been shamefully mismanaged, and that it can only be rectified by pursuing that rigid course of examination which Mr. BERTOLACCI had the courage to introduce." Here is a commercial opinion which, we presume, will not be underrated by so keen a commercial adept as Lord GRANVILLE. Moreover, the fact that Sir FITZROY KELLY's legal opinion has been contemptuously ignored in favour of that delivered by two obscure gentlemen (themselves on their defence), has considerably influenced many members of the Conservative party. The matter is not to be dropped.

With whom rests the blame of this Administrative scandal? With Lord ABERDEEN for appointing Lord GRANVILLE to be Chancellor of the Duchy when he was a Duchy tenant in large arrears to the estate and about to renew his lease; with Lord GRANVILLE for accepting that improper position; with Mr. MONSELL for breaking his promise to allow the Auditor an opportunity of fulfilling his duty, and with those officials who baffled him when he had an hour to spare for examining the accounts. Now, that Lord ABERDEEN and Lord GRANVILLE infringed the laws of administrative morality we declare upon the ground that, whereas a rule in the civil service forbids every class of officials from applying themselves to trade or commerce, Lord GRANVILLE, a Minister of the Crown, became a trader in mines rented from the Crown itself, and entered into other transactions unbefitting his public situation. Was this, or was it not, against the rules of the service, rigidly enforced against clerks and secretaries?

Mr. BERTOLACCI was told that the salary of the Auditor having been reduced to one half of the former amount, it was in future to be a sinecure full-pay Auditor. Mr. MONSELL promised him time for the fulfilment of the duty. That promise was violated. His letters patent empowered him to appoint a deputy; that privilege was arbitrarily taken away. "The two offices of Clerk in the Ordnance, and Auditor of the Duchy of Lancaster, were not compatible," says the Report. Then why did Lord BELPER make the arrangement? Why did Mr. MONSELL consent to it? Why blame the Auditor for not performing one set of duties 'incompatible' with another set. Why, when he found it impossible to act in person, reject his legal deputy? Why, when he was at leisure, withhold from him every facility? There was something to hide, or so much would not have been hidden.

But a ludicrous inconsistency in the Report is, that while it condemns the appointment of Mr. BERTOLACCI to two offices, it has nothing to say against the appointment of Mr. HAWKER, who also holds two offices. But then the nephew of the Receiver-General's wife does not, perhaps, hold his kinsman responsible like that 'd—d fellow' who came down from Pall Mall. The old, old way, we may infer, has come into fashion again, and the happy family—BAINES, WATERPARK, FOX, DANVERS, GOOCH, and HAWKER—are amicably weaving the accounts, all delighted (especially HAWKER) to be rid of Mr. BERTOLACCI. But Mr. BERTOLACCI was appointed when Lord BELPER admitted that reforms were called for; he was told to carry them out; he mistook his office, and fancied the instructions were serious; he was expelled because he was too scrupulous and unflinching. Observe, however, that we do not reserve all our sympathies

for him. We confess that it must have been somewhat startling to the Duchy people to find among them a man with notions of public duty. "In this house, sir, we look after ourselves; and, provided we keep the windows clean, why should we look after the property?"

Things were much more pleasant, of course, when the autocratic Chancellor, too delicate to renew his own leases, appointed a pro-Chancellor to carry out that little formality, confident of kind treatment at the hands of his own deputy, Lord BELPER's relative. How these families work together! We might almost believe that General Fox had a reason for appointing his wife's nephew to supervise the balances in his (General Fox's) hands; but then he didn't know his wife's nephew, and the whole affair was a felicitous coincidence. Very curious. Not the only curious point, however, in the arrangements of that precious department. Why, Mr. LOCKHART, when he was Auditor, signed particulars preparatory to grants in fee, in which he stated the grants to be 'fit and proper,' and passed his opinion on the value of allotments. But then that was when the Auditor received a full salary, asked no questions, and wrote his name in gentlemanly confidence at the foot of Duchy particulars.

We repeat, the Report is one thing, the Evidence is another; they are at variance. But the evidence is kept back until Parliament rises, and it is hoped that the public will forget all about Mr. BERTOLACCI and his Audit.

THE CONCESSION IN THE PRINCIPALITIES.

It is not our business to complain when the French Government, adopting a liberal and equitable policy, extorts a concession from England. But we may be permitted to regret that England should have been placed in such a position as to be liable to a check from France. To all intents and purposes, she has met with such a check in the valley of the Danube. LOUIS NAPOLEON came to Osborne (with his retinue of detectives) to negotiate an improved understanding with our Premier, who went thither as a champion of Lord de REDCLIFFE, and returned, if not a convert to M. DE THOUVENEL, at least with softened resolves and modified opinions. He is exactly the man to keep his countenance while M. WALEWSKI condemned the VOEVODICES interference with electors; the question, being probably reserved for debate in a new Congress, is nominally in abeyance; practically, it may be said to have moved in favour of France, which promotes the union of Moldavia and Wallachia. The Imperial game has been adroitly played; there has been a baffling of Austria—the rival of France and Italy—and this Italian motive lies, beneath the marked cordiality with which VICTOR EMMANUEL has been treated, of late, by the French Emperor.

Austria affects, naturally, friendship for the Porte—Austria, which has secretly proposed, since the Peace of Paris, a new Russo-Austrian occupation. But Russia occupies high ground, has preserved a neutral tone, and when the point is raised formally before Europe, will come into court with a voice of strong authority. With her acts Prussia—a Protestant kingdom, a Catholic empire, a Greek empire, leagued with semi-Liberal Piedmont to establish a certain policy on the Danube, France taking the lead, and having most influence over England. There has been a whisper that, to remove obstacles, Sir HENRY BULWER would supersede Lord de REDCLIFFE as British Ambassador at Constantinople; but the project has assumed no distinct form. It is improbable

that Sir HENRY BULWER would possess the necessary influence; nor can the authoritative presence of Lord DE REDCLIFFE be permanently spared as yet from Eastern Europe.

The Principalities themselves are generally in favour of the union, and opposed to Russian aggression. But every hour of opposition on the part of England is a gift of influence to Russia. A public opinion exists in Moldavia and Wallachia; if in defiance of it we determine to force a diplomatic separation upon the people, we shall drive them into the Russian camp. France has no local interests on the Danube; her objects are European; while we play a high part we are independent, but no sooner do we entangle ourselves in obsolete diplomatic combinations, than LOUIS NAPOLEON, by a dexterous shuffle may take the lead, and force us into an attitude of concession.

We have blundered by allowing ourselves to be identified with the machinations of the VOGORIDES family, lineage of intriguers—a father and a son engaged in the lowest species of political barter, the elder instructing the younger to dissimulate and bribe, until he had jugged a favourable result out of the elections.

In April last he writes: "The English Ambassador begins to have a good opinion of you." "The most dangerous of the Commissioners is M. BASILI, but I suppose you will find means of managing him effectively and cautiously." "You are no doubt burdened with extraordinary expenses to defray the system of the Unionists." ETIENNE VOGORIDES gives his son NICOLAS very clever directions as to the mode of 'worming money' out of the Porte. The Austrian Government was aware of this correspondence, and officially denied it. We should be glad to have the letters of that stealthy diplomatist, M. MUSSURUS. The whole correspondence would be edifying as a commentary on diplomatic morality. M. MUSSURUS talks of 'traitors unworthy the name of Moldavians.' What of Greeks?

There is a third VOGORIDES, Secretary to the Turkish Embassy in London. It was this gentleman's business to keep his kinsmen informed of Lord PALMERSTON'S private and confidential communications with M. MUSSURUS. We now know by what profligate artifices the Union has been opposed; that alone is an argument in its favour; but the strongest is that Lord PALMERSTON seems unable to resist the one represented by LOUIS NAPOLEON.

LADIES TO THE REAR!

DEAR girls, when you pass down the aisle of a church, walk behind the gentlemen of your party. If you walk in front of them, you infringe a principle of the Latin grammar. We cannot say how; but so it is, and Mr. GRESLEY is our authority. Mr. GRESLEY 'has seen with pain ladies marching into church, or to the communion table, before their husbands.' Err no longer, beauties of England — Leicestershire especially — but, with meek brows, pensive eyes, penitential steps, allow precedence to the broadcloth, and do not march, for—again quoting GRESLEY—'the masculine gender is more worthy than the feminine.' *Place aux dames* is a pagan motto. Of course, as men, we hold Mr. GRESLEY to be right, and think ourselves much more worthy than any women whatever (in fact, than any other men, if we might say so), but there is one fashion we would not willingly let die. It is an exquisite delight to see your own EUPHROSYNE (or any one else's) a few steps in front—light-footed, moving like a swan, carrying her head like NOURMAHAL, disclosing between the bonnet and the scarf a little

milky way of neck, and, albeit clouded by crinoline, still a form of grace and majesty. There are good moral reasons why she should walk before you. If she walked behind, you, or Mr. GRESLEY, like another ORPHEUS, might look back to the sweet EURYDICE, and then good manners might be infringed, although the Latin Grammar would be obeyed. Whereas, with EURYDICE in front, ORPHEUS may look seriously forward, and have no temptation to turn a restless head upon a willing neck, to carry a wandering eye in search of her, 'just to see if she be coming'; besides, should the GRESLEY rule be admitted, the elegance of life would all be gone. Women, with their flower-decked heads, and figures lost amid tinted tissue, cast a rosy cloud between the eye and the unpicturesque abominations of manly costume; not to mention the patent fact, that very few men have legs or bodies fit to be seen. Is it not so, Mr. GRESLEY? But Mr. GRESLEY has a decided opinion that ladies are too forward in their manners, and that they should be disciplined (perhaps by Oriental methods) into an Oriental habit of yielding precedence to their lords. In 1320, when the abbot of Croxden baptized the child of JOHANNA DE FURNIVAL, did any nurse, or aunt, or even JOHANNA herself, presume to lift the infant out of the font? No. That was the modern practice, and he (Mr. GRESLEY) thought the modern practice quite wrong. The honoured task was left to the abbot of Rochester, and the matrons and maidens stood at a demure distance, while the nobility of creation occupied its right and proper 'conspicuousness.' Mr. GRESLEY'S oration against the impertinence of women—reported in last week's *Athenaeum*—will do good—if women will adopt the Rajpoot idea, and walk with the little-footed humility of damsels in China. But if they will not, why the world will wag on as before, and Amazons will continue to 'march.'

Joy on those warlike women, which so long

Can from all men their dignities withhold!

And shame on you, O men, which boast your strong

And valiant hearts, in thoughts less hard and bold!

We perfectly agree with Mr. GRESLEY, the Latin Grammar, and the Chinese writer, PAN-HOUI-PAN, that a 'breathing rose' ought to be wrapped in a coarse cloth, set to play with a tile, compelled to walk like a Fingo behind her husband, and taught that her only duty in life is to abstain from vexing her friends. A man ought to live on pearls (if he likes them), receive the salutes of womanly humility, and be careful to 'march' in front of his wife up to the communion table.

POPULAR SERVICES.

THE Church of England has just discovered that its services are unpopular. As a novelty, 'popular services' are to be introduced. What is to be the innovation? We hope there will be no rush of low or light comedians into the pulpit; yet that seems the danger. Tragedy, of a very dull sort, seems to have wearied the congregations, so that any whirling dervish on the Surrey side may entice them away. Something must be done. We are losing our customers. Fashions change, and a throng of Duchesses, Countesses, and Baronesses are transporting all their pride of feathers, flounces, rich-edged petticoats, and red and green gems from the tropics far from the influence of rubrics, chasubles, cassoles, and stolen homilies, into plebeian music-halls, where even the prophecies of perdition derive an unwanted charm from the tropical fervour of the popular elocutionist. This movement, dangerous to the church of the minority, awakens a desire to imitate the wiles that attract the majority; but what can Dr. MILMAN and

his noble army do to popularize the pulpit of the metropolitan church? They cannot dramatize the Gospel after the fashion of the Surrey Gardens. And yet they *might* render preaching popular. They have only to follow the teachings of Him by whom Christianity was founded—the Church has never yet preached in that spirit—and Christians will gather round the Christian pulpit.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.—A fearful storm took place at Scarborough on Thursday and Friday week, which did a great deal of damage in various parts of the town and its neighbourhood. Heavy rain fell almost without ceasing on the Thursday, with a north-east wind and considerable surf on the sea; but from about ten o'clock at night the clouds continued to discharge a deluge of rain for full three hours. The weather was very unsettled and wet on the following day. Cellars were flooded, drains were burst, property was swept away, and some human beings narrowly escaped with their lives. In Cross-street and Dumble-street, fearful havoc was made not only among household furniture, but among the buildings, the water in some cases being six feet deep; in Merchant's-row, a breach was made through the Britannia Inn by the waters, which, taking their course down by the Leeds Hotel, tore up the pavement and foundations of the houses; in Aberdeen-terrace, the gardens and walks resembled a river; the kitchens of the houses were filled to the depth of seven feet, and great damage was also occasioned to garden property, and to the walls surrounding the gardens belonging to Lord Londesborough and others. Large masses of earth of several tons' weight were forced from the Castle Cliff and other places. Mr. Gambles, butcher, had a mare drowned in its stable, but a foal with it was preserved by getting on its mother's back. A great number of pigs were drowned in various localities. Several houses and two bridges were entirely swept away, and there were several narrow escapes from death. The houses in Merchant's-row are so undermined by the force of the water that it is feared they must be taken down.

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN WILSON CROKER died on Monday night at Sir William Wightman's villa at St. Albans's Bank, Hampton. The *Daily News*, in briefly sketching his life, says he "was son of Mr. John Croker, Surveyor-General of Ireland, and was born in December, 1780, in the county of Galway, Ireland. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he greatly distinguished himself, and in 1802 was called to the Irish bar. Mr. Croker entered the House of Commons in 1807 for Downpatrick. He sat in eight successive parliaments, having represented the University of Dublin, Yarmouth, Athlone, and Bodmin. Mr. Croker retired after the election of 1832, when he sat with the Marquis of Douro (now Duke of Wellington) for the disenchanted borough of Aldborough, Suffolk. It will be remembered that Mr. Croker was, from his introduction into public life, a great friend of the Duke of York. In 1809, he was appointed Secretary to the Admiralty, which appointment he held until 1830, having in June, 1828, been made a Privy Councillor. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society (1810), D.C.L., LL.D., a Fellow of the Asiatic Society, and of other learned institutions. By his death, a pension of £5000 on the consolidated fund ceases, which the right hon. gentleman had enjoyed ever since his retirement from the Admiralty in 1830." Mr. Croker was an able, though a very unscrupulous author. He was for a long time connected with the *Quarterly Review*, where he wrote many of those savage attacks on the Liberal writers of the day which were the disgrace of the period.

INDIAN LOYALTY.—We feel bound to draw attention to the spirited and loyal behaviour of Salar Jung, the Prime Minister of H. H. the Nizam. Hyderabad in the Dakhan is well known to be a hotbed of fanaticism, and the gravest apprehension has been entertained in some quarters that there would be a rising of the populace. At the time when there was considerable excitement, several thousand Mahomedans were listening to a Maulavi preaching the Friday sermons. A voice from the crowd interrupted his discourse with the cry, "What use of preaching to us about other things?" The extermination of the Firingsis is the only thing we want to hear about. They are the Mashriks (the heretics) of the Kurán and the Kurán tells us they ought to be put to death." The Maulavi, with great presence of mind, replied, "The Firingsis are not the Mashriks of the Kurán. They have a book and a prophet; they are not Mashriks." However, another man stood up and burst out into a violent, inflammatory address, during which the Maulavi despatched a messenger to Salar Jung, who, in the midst of the harangue, made his appearance, and marched off the orator to prison. We trust these good proofs of fidelity on the part of Salar Jung will be duly remembered by our Government.—*Smith, Elder, and Co's. Homeward Mail.*

THE JEW QUESTION IN LIVERPOOL.—Mr. Motley, banker, of Liverpool, and a Jew, was on Tuesday elected without opposition to a seat in the town-council as member for what has hitherto been considered a high Tory ward, that of Rodney-street, the other representative for which is Mr. James Aspinall Tobin, who three years ago occupied the civic chair.

Literature.

Critics are not the legislators, but the judges and police of literature. They do not make laws—they interpret and try to enforce them.—*Edinburgh Review*.

The prizes for the best Wellington Monument Models having this week been awarded, a question of considerable public importance naturally arises. Will any one of the successful designs be accepted by the Government for the national monument to be erected in St. Paul's? We have hitherto abstained from criticizing the exhibition, mainly from the belief that none of the models would be chosen, founded on the strong conviction, which seems to be shared by the critics and the public generally, that none of them were at all worthy of the occasion. Considering the amount of partisan feeling excited on the subject, the unanimity that prevails on this point is remarkable. Those who clamoured for the competition as an act of justice, now agree with those who from the first opposed it as useless, that the result is an utter failure. The evidence for such a unanimous judgment must be, as it certainly is, decisive. As you walk down the avenues of models in Westminster Hall, you feel that, notwithstanding the superficial variety of decoration, a dreary, mediocre, hopeless monotony reigns throughout. The total absence of anything like simplicity, power, and originality is remarkable. While commonplace ideas, dimly realized and badly expressed, feeble conventional sentiments dissipated inanity in the attempt at utterance, abound, you look round in vain for any design showing marked strength and concentration either of thought or feeling. The majority of the models are weak, affected, and ambitious, the authors having vainly laboured to produce an effective whole by the multiplication of insignificant parts. This poverty of thought comes out in a poverty of invention. Some critics, unable to praise the power or beauty of the models, have celebrated their striking variety, but the remarkable thing, as already noticed, is really their essential sameness. The general idea for a great monument, according to the exhibition, is that of a heavy, shapeless mass, covered with light, extravagant, fantastical decoration. The lighter forms of this general type—where the decoration prevails over the mass—are good designs for French clocks; like No. 50, for instance, where the absence of the dial-plate is actually a surprise. The heavier forms, in which the mass is altogether superior to the decoration, look like bonbon-boxes or West-end bridecakes; and you soon forget the decoration in the anxiety to know what is inside, a desire partially gratified, in more than one instance, by a latticed door left ajar, through which you get a tantalizing peep of the show. The materials of the decoration are equally monotonous. After the Duke himself, who is, of course, always, or nearly always, present, the chief monumental figures selected by the artists are lions and dancing-girls, intended, perhaps, to typify strength and loveliness, beauty and the beast; but the strength is weakness, and the beauty *passée*. About eight out of every ten of the designs have one or more lions, and nineteen out of every twenty one or more dancing-girls. But such beasts as the lions are! You search in vain for any trace of the genuine British lion amidst that crowd of weak, pompous, and sentimental brutes, who look more like undertakers' mutes hired for the occasion than anything else. Being incapable of real grief, their faces are pulled into every variety of decent or distorted grimace, in the vain attempt to represent a becoming hireling sorrow. Take the first ten designs for example. Eight have lions, of which a specimen will be enough:—No. 2. A pair of feeble, antiquated beasts, incapable of any feeling stronger than vanity, whose pinched and withered faces are snuffed up into a weak expression of self-importance. No. 3. After the funeral and maudlin drunk. No. 4, fortunately, has a violent toothache, so that the official grief has a touch of real pain. No. 7. A spasmodic beast, evidently overdoing his part by simulating the last agonies of dissolution. No. 8. A weak, conceited lion, suitable for a small tea-party. But enough! There is a bright vermilion lion rampant over a corner shop in Parliament-street [as you go down, that for power of expression beats the whole menagerie of maudlin, affected, mangy brutes in Westminster Hall.

But the dancing-girls are far more numerous than the lions, three, five, or seven of them being found on most of the monuments, while many literally swarm with them. They occupy every point and corner, and are represented in every possible attitude—sitting, standing, lying, dancing, sprawling, tumbling, flying. They are dressed in all kinds of costume, and bear in their hands various symbols of triumph, such as the palm and laurel crown. The most common of these symbols, however, is a thick bunchy wreath. So numerous are the girls and the wreaths, that by the time you get to the bottom of the row, you are heartily sick and tired of them, and fully sympathize with the American traveller of whom a story is told in this month's *Blackwood*. The American having just left Florence, encountered, not far from the city, an enthusiastic traveller who looked forward with delight to visiting its celebrated galleries. In reply to his passionate inquiry, "Of course you were in raptures with the 'Venus de Medici?'" the Yankee coolly said, "Well, sir, to tell you the truth, I don't care much about those stone gals." The *corps de ballet* in Westminster Hall are 'stone gals' and nothing more, showing but too plainly in many cases, by their very expression, the class from which they were modelled. A striking instance of this degraded expression is given in design No. 10, which most unaccountably has received a prize—the fourth, of

two hundred pounds. Here the Duke, clothed simply in a sheet, is standing between two maidens, designed, no doubt, to typify Fame, Temperance, Constancy, or the like abstractions; but which do in reality represent something very different. The Duke, who has a mild, amiable, rather puzzled expression, is obviously in MACHEATH's position when LUCY and POLLY PEACHUM visited him in Newgate, and fully sympathizes in the burden of his song, only the sculptor has represented the action a little later. Having made his choice, he turns away from the one, and presses stealthily the finger-tips of the other, who is about to lead him off in triumph. To prevent all doubt, the expression of the girls' faces fully interprets the situation. While the one who is abandoned gives way to a petulant burst of tearful disappointment, the countenance of the other wears a significant expression of lazy triumph and indolent delight. How a design, so deficient not only in beauty and power, but in common good feeling, should have gained a prize, is a mystery. Altogether it is, perhaps, the worst libel and weakest caricature of the Duke in the exhibition, and that is saying a great deal, for he is lampooned in the most reckless manner by the rival artists. Not to speak of expression, which is of every kind but the noblest, and of every degree but the highest, from tragic intensity to drivelling impotence, or of attitude, which varies from the tossed head, extended arm, and projected foot of the theatrical conqueror, to the bent form of extreme old age, look simply at the matter of dress, and see how ingeniously he is burlesqued. The artists have clothed the old soldier in every variety of costume, savage, classic, mediæval, and modern; from the simple blanket of the Red Indian to the ermine robes of the English peer, classic drapery, however, being rather preferred, perhaps, as *Punch* wisely suggests, 'to show the simplicity of his mind.'

The other prize designs, though certainly better than the one we have referred to, are not better than many others that have gained no prize—they are not marked exceptions to the common run, except, perhaps, that on the whole they have fewer maidens and lions than most. Look at the first, No. 80, for example. Here the leading figure is that of a warrior in a helmet, short cloak almost invisible, and sword, with one leg badly modelled and very prominent, crossed over the other. It is appalling to think of what that figure would become on the proposed scale. For the rest, the conception is poor and common enough. Take the second prize, No. 56. This is rather more simple than many others, but shows neither originality nor power. The three great spaces presented to the spectator, which form the mass of the monument, are simply blank space. There is a figure of the Duke, half asleep in a chair, at the top, and four matrons sit at the corners below, intended to represent Order, Energy, &c.; but, as the Guide Book for once truly remarks, "In Energy we only see a lady with a large walking-stick, and in Veneration a demure woman with a crown on a cushion." The third prize, No. 36, is rather original, and pretty; but even here we have the maidens and lion, only the maidens are fewer and the lion rather more respectable than usual. One maiden has the conventional bunchy wreath; the other, in her character of angel, closes a door with one hand, and lays the forefinger of the other on her lips to enjoin silence. This figure is pretty, and the action and expression would be significant in a nursery-maid closing a bedroom door, for they say almost as plainly as words could, "Hush! don't wake the baby." But on the national monument of a great hero, such a merely pretty figure, with such a paltry action, would be simply contemptible. The girl's expression is at best the sentimental pathetic, as that of the lion is the sentimental intense.

We cannot believe that any of these prize models will be accepted by the Government for the monument to be erected to the Duke in St. Paul's. This would be, in fact, little short of a national calamity. We have to erect a monument to the greatest general of the age, in the noblest cathedral of the land. It is pre-eminently a national work, which need not be hurried, but which must, at whatever cost, be well done. We want a monument in harmony with the grand simplicity of the great Duke's character, and with the style of the church in which he is laid; and for such a monument the nation will not grudge a reasonable sum. For a paltry, conventional work, any sum, however small, is too large. Better have a single slab, and write "WELLINGTON" upon it, than such a monument. But for a great work, the very sight of which should inspire all who look upon it with noble thoughts and elevated feelings, scarcely any reasonable sum would be too great. Is it impossible to secure such a work? We believe it is not, and that the nation may yet have a monument worthy of WELLINGTON and of itself. What does it matter whether the work be English or foreign, or who does it, so that it be well and worthily done? That is the great question for the Government to consider, and the nation will not be satisfied with any partial or one-sided decision. The public ask, and expect to have the best work, and if the steps hitherto taken have not produced a design worthy of the occasion, they have a right to demand that other means be tried. We need not at present state more explicitly what these means are, but we shall carefully watch the proceedings of the Government, and if need be, return to the subject.

The death of Mr. JOHN WILSON CROKER, which took place on Monday last, had it happened twenty years ago would have been a loss to periodical literature, but can scarcely be considered so now. A speech of Mr. CROKER's in favour of the Duke of YORK in 1809 made his fortune as a public man, but after twenty years of successful parliamentary life he retired from politics in disgust on the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, having opposed it at

every stage to the utmost of his power, and, as it is said, made the best speech of the many delivered in Parliament against it. After his retirement from public life, Mr. CROKER devoted himself almost entirely to literature, contributing regularly to the *Quarterly Review*, of which he was, we believe, a proprietor. His literary papers were chiefly remarkable for their bitter attacks upon popular authors and authoresses, especially the latter, Lady MORGAN, Miss BUNNY, and Miss MARTINEAU being the special objects of his wrath. His political papers, though sometimes smart, were striking mainly for their peculiar typographical severity. He printed denunciations against his opponents in every variety of type, thundering at them in sentences of italics, and paragraphs of small capitals. This forcible feeble style of political writing, like the politician who introduced it, and the party whose opinions it represented, has already had its day. Mr. CROKER's literary papers, many of which are interesting, and some, especially those on French history and literature, valuable, will no doubt be republished. He has also left a curious Diary, full of literary anecdote and political gossip, which from his various connexion and large circle of literary acquaintance, must be interesting and valuable. This also, we believe, will be published without delay.

MEMORIALS OF CHARLES JAMES FOX.

Memorials and Correspondence of Charles James Fox. Edited by Lord John Russell. Vol. IV. Bentley.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL is resolved to be a man of letters. Some of his friends might wish him to be nothing else. He was not a successful dramatist; but in his *Memoirs of the Affairs of Europe* he displayed an uncommon faculty for that most difficult and most dignified branch of literary art, historical composition. As an editor, however, he has exhibited little more than levity and indolence. Undertaking to produce the diaries and correspondence of the poet Moore in a form fit for posterity, he published a shapeless, half-intelligible, loosely-constructed book in several volumes, which might as well have been supervised by the printer's foreman. These *Memorials of Charles James Fox*, also, have been incompetently, because carelessly, edited. They are without arrangement, unity, or connexion; the chronology is defective; the explanatory notices could not be more meagre; in fact, Lord John Russell has ill performed his task, and is now painfully alive to the truth. He amasses a valuable collection of materials for the biography of Fox, and is then seized with the fear that somebody else may attempt to become the biographer. Twice, therefore, in this fourth and last volume of documents inherited from the late Lord Holland and Mr. Allen, he promises a separate work, being a full, methodical, and artistic Life of Mr. Fox, setting forth the great events of his times, and discussing at large his public policy. When or how the labour is to be commenced, we know not. Nor can we guess. Thomas Moore's 'mild and sensible' Whig Lord is always either a minister of the Crown, or trying to be one; then how can he be a biographer? When will he put away the one ambition and justify the other? Not yet, if we may infer anything from his elaborate attitudinising in the House of Commons, or from the shadow thrown upon the session of 1858 by the popular idea that Johnny will again upset the coach unless Lord Palmerston strikes high for Reform. As to the 'consecutive narrative,' then, it is a vague promise; what we have is a batch of very inconsecutive Memorials, including a large portion of the correspondence carried on by Fox with the public men of his time. But how comes it that, in reality, we never have the great Life of a great statesman? We have Prior's Life of Burke; we have Thackeray's Life of Chatham; we have Nare's Life of Burleigh; we have Coxe's Life of Sir Robert Walpole; but all these, though useful, are mediocre. Tomline on Pitt and Trotter on Fox are both dull and vapid. Moore's biography of Sheridan is literary rather than political; Alison's compiled Life of Marlborough is a mere abortion—worse than Mallett's; Lord Brougham's Lives are no more than sketches, although what Gibbon would have termed their 'copious brevity' is infinitely to be preferred to the gigantic diffusion of Dr. Nare, of whose three quarto volumes it was said that in bulk and specific gravity they exceeded all other human compositions. The Italian criminal who had to choose between the galleys and Guicciardini might have been offered Death or Doctor Nare; Gifford was not much more successful than Pitt, while as for Thackeray, he was simply an ignoramus who had read some important state-papers. Mackintosh might have written a stately life of a statesman; Macaulay might do so; but it is not for Alison to be more than a Trotter, and it may not be for Lord John Russell to be more than a writer of prefaces and interpolated half pages.

And yet what a delightful book would be a Biography of Charles James Fox, written in a just spirit, although by a loving hand. A sectarian could not do it; still less a narrow Whig; from a Tory pen it would be a libel; but from a 'right-minded person' may fate deliver us! No 'right-minded person' could compose a biography of Fox without being essentially wrong in his estimate of that singular statesman, who, for a quarter of a century stood at the head of English orators, and eclipsed nearly all the men of his own and the opposite party. He was a paradox: Walpole and Gibbon have told us how he was addicted to gambling; from Mackintosh we have a fervid enumeration of his virtues. Burke declared him a man made to be loved, but he was pointed at by moralists as a desperado abandoned to inexcusable vices. But one thing is not and cannot be denied: he was the type of a patriotic politician, a genuine liberal, the prince of debaters, an enemy of nepotism and corruption. This fourth volume, containing the correspondence from 1804 to 1806, besides that with Gilbert Wakefield—embodiment the celebrated character of Porson—the Duke of Portland, and Mr. Trotter, abounds in illustrations of Fox's genial, generous, high-spirited nature. As Lord John Russell observes, his most powerful speeches, both in youth and middle age, were made in favour of peace—not cringing peace to be purchased by dishonour, but peace established upon magnanimous principles:—

When France attempted to destroy the independence of Holland, in 1787, Mr. Fox applauded the vigour with which Mr. Pitt resisted the design. When Napoleon, flushed with the victory of Austerlitz, burst all the bounds of moderation, Mr. Fox preferred the continuance of the war to dishonourable concession. Still, the favourite predilection of his heart was love of peace. Neither the pride which carried the nation forward in the assertion of dominion over America, nor the passion which sought to punish the crimes of the French people by the invasion and desolation of France, led him away from the great aim of honourable peace. This disposition left him in a small minority in the House of Commons at the beginning of the American war, in a still smaller minority at the commencement and during the course of the French war. The loss of all prospect of power, the invectives of vulgar politicians, he was content to bear; the loss of friends, dearly loved, and of the national confidence, honourably acquired, were sacrifices more painful to his heart. But he never faltered, and never swerved from his purpose. The nation, inflamed by animosity, lifted up by arrogance, and deluded by the eloquence of men in power, assailed him as an enemy to his country, because he opposed measures injurious to her interests, and inconsistent with the great laws which regulate the relations between man and man. In this deluge of folly and of fury, he sought in a return to literary pursuits an occupation and an amusement. Other times may see the renewal of wars as unjust and as impudent as those which Mr. Fox opposed; but while the many will be carried away by the prevailing hurricane, those who can keep their feet will recur to his example as that of a great man who preferred the welfare of his country, and of mankind, to the power and popularity which were acquired by the wanton sacrifice of human life, and the disregard of justice, charity, and mercy. By such his memory will be revered to all future generations.

Lord John Russell's opinion is borne out by the letters as well as by the orations of Fox, who, with his pacific inclinations united a large degree of confidence in the geographical insulation of England. When Napoleon's project of invasion—the story of which has nowhere been so well described as in the interesting tract *Both Sides of the Question on Both Sides of the Channel*—was the topic of universal conversation, Fox relied upon the difficulty of escaping the English fleet, and declared the probabilities to be ten to one against Bonaparte's succeeding even so far as to effect a landing. "I am bold, very bold, so long as they are on the other side of the water, or on the seas." Napoleon, as Lord John Russell says, made the same calculation on one side as Fox did on the other, and arrived at similar conclusions.

In the letters now published we find a strong apology for the coalition, a defence of political combinations in general, frequent bursts of vituperation against the Addington cabinet, and a furious attack upon Pitt as 'a contemptible minister.' The 'Doctor' Fox styles a liar, a fool, and a vile fellow, whom he took pleasure 'in hunting down,' and to whom he longed to give 'his death blow.' He was very free in his criticisms upon the acts of public men, and with as much truth as candour spoke of Nelson's conduct at Naples as 'atrocious.'

Memorials are not to be read in fragments, but in detail. They are vivid illustrations of English history, public and private, and while we wait for Lord John Russell's Biography of Charles James Fox, we may study in these four volumes the characteristics of a nature from the rareness and nobility of which little detraction must be made even on the score of the fact that Fox borrowed money from Jews to pay his gambling debts, and was not above (or below) enjoying a draught from the vintage of the Rhine, the Douro, or the Blue Moselle.

HENFREY'S COURSE OF BOTANY.

An Elementary Course of Botany, Structural, Physiological, and Systematic. By Arthur Henfrey, F.R.S., L.S., &c. Van Voorst.

It is very important that elementary works should be written by masters, not by compilers and tyros. This reads like a truism, yet the state of our elementary literature proves that, if a truism, it is constantly slighted. There is abundant Ignorance pretending to enlighten Ignorance, especially in Botany; and although there are several solid excellent works, these are as units to hundreds compared with the so-called popular treatises. We have much pleasure, therefore, in receiving the *Elementary Course* just published by Professor Henfrey. Among the scientific botanists of the day he holds a distinguished place; and the hand of a master is visible in every page of this clear, calm, pregnant exposition, although the power is implied rather than displayed. "A compendious manual of a science makes peculiar demands upon the powers of an author," he justly remarks. "Originality of matter has little place. The exercise of judgment, and conscientiousness in examination of original sources, are everywhere demanded; and these are of course most beneficially employed when they rest upon an extensive basis of practical experience." Thorough mastery of his subject, both with reference to what others have done, and with reference also to original investigation, Professor Henfrey may fairly claim; and this mastery is accompanied by the rarer faculty of brief lucid exposition, which carries the student without fatigue and without equivoque into the very heart of the subject.

The first part is devoted to an exposition of the Morphology—or Comparative Anatomy—of Plants; in which all the organs and their multitudinous modifications are described. The second part sets forth the principles of Systematic Botany, with the Classifications, natural and artificial, of Plants. The third part treats of the Physiology of Plants, including their Physiological Anatomy, which is distinguished from the Comparative Anatomy treated of in the first part by having special reference to the *functions* assigned to the organs, instead of reference to their form only. This, which embraces Cell-life—Absorption—Diffusion of Fluid—Food—Elaboration of Food—Development and Secretion—Reproduction—Luminosity—Heat—Motions of Plants, &c., will be studied with great interest. The last part—devoted to Geographical and Geological Botany—is also of fascinating interest.

We have said that the exposition is quite remarkable for its lucidity; but the most lucid language will remain dark to the student unless aided by diagrams and figures. The present volume, produced with the elegance which distinguishes all Mr. Van Voorst's publications, contains no less than five hundred and forty-six illustrations, which is very nearly one to every page of letterpress. As a text book for students, we know of no work at once so excellent, convenient, and cheap.

A REVISED ENGLISH BIBLE.

A Revised English Bible the Want of the Church and the Demand of the Age. Comprising a Critical History of the Authorized Version and Corrections of numerous Misnarrations. By John E. Beard, D.D.

E. T. Whitfield

The present generation of Englishmen ought to be undeceived as to the manner in which the ‘authorized version of the Bible’—the version which they regard as infallible in style and diction, in spirit and in doctrine—was prepared. When Dr. Cumming and other pulpit authorities sinuously endeavour to mislead them, and talk of the translators ‘having been raised up in the providence of God for the special purpose of giving us the translation of the Bible as we now have it,’ it is right that the nation should be made acquainted with the party spirit which actuated ‘the most accomplished scholars in Greek and Hebrew that ever lived’ in their work; as well as the ‘table of directions’ which was placed in their hands by their prerogative-loving king James I. as the fountain of their inspiration. For this reason we recommend them to read the history of the various translations which appeared during the sixteenth century, and also to compare the task accomplished by the Divines of the seventeenth century (the authors of our present edition) with the labours of their predecessors.

The attempt to popularize the Scriptures in England may be traced back as far as the Anglo-Saxon epoch, when the venerable Bede, Athelstan, Aldred, Alfric, and Alfred the Great devoted themselves to giving the people portions of the Bible in their own native tongue. Up to the year 1530, however, the Psalter was the only book the whole of which existed in an English dress. Twenty years later, the language was enriched by a complete version of the Scriptures from the hand of Wycliffe. This patriarch of the Reformation translated the New Testament entirely himself; but in the production of the Old was aided, it would seem, by Nicholas Herford and other scholars. His work, however, is only a translation from the Vulgate. A century after, that is, in the year 1480, William Tyndale was born, a man destined to prepare for his countrymen a version which should stand the test of more than three centuries, and is, in fact, the groundwork of the ‘authorized version,’ which we at present possess. It is not our intention to depict the struggles and misfortunes of this persecuted scholar. He lived in troublous times; took an active part in making his countrymen acquainted with the proscribed Scriptures, and was obliged to live the greater portion of his time upon the Continent, where with difficulty he supported his wife and children. He was, however, taken by the myrmidons of Henry VIII., and burnt at Smithfield. When being led to the stake, he prayed, it is said, that the eyes of the king, who was burning his subjects right and left, might be opened, and that he would allow them read their Bible in quiet. In less than one year after his death, Tyndale’s translation was ‘set forth with the king’s most gracious license;’ so soon had the capricious monarch’s will become changed. Tyndale’s version is no unworthy image of the Hebrew and Greek originals. There are, however, evident traces of the help he derived from Luther’s German translation, a work going on contemporaneously with his own, and to which he was greatly indebted, if not for direct at least for collateral aid. However, so close and sterling is that version, that it has become the basis of every subsequent, and especially of our present version. ‘Tyndale,’ says Dr. Beard, ‘was a fine scholar. He was familiar alike with the models of ancient Greece and Rome, the simple force and grandeur of the Scriptures in the originals, and the treasures and capabilities of his native tongue. He appears also to have studied the art of composition. Accordingly he was master of style. With skill and dexterity did he handle the Saxon element of our language; and, had his version come down in its purity to our times, the native resources of the English language would have been more largely developed, and our literature would have been less attenuated in its force and injured in its expressiveness and unity by Latinisms.’ We cannot stay to show the analogies between the version of Tyndale and that of Luther, so as to prove how much help he derived from his friend and contemporary; we pass on to other versions. From the year 1535 to 1609 no less than eight translations were put forth—Coverdale’s Bible (1535); Matthew’s, that is, Tyndale’s edited by Rogers (1537); Taverner’s (1539); Cranmer’s Great Bible (1540); Archbishop Parker’s Bible (1568); the Rheims or Catholic edition of the New Testament (1582); and the Douay translation of the Old Testament (1609). The translation of Coverdale, sometime Bishop of Exeter, was avowedly made from the Vulgate and the German; Matthew’s Bible was only Tyndale’s introduced in disguise from the Continent, and afterwards authorized through the influence of Cranmer and Cromwell. Taverner’s Bible, which appeared with a dedication to the King, is but a revision of Matthew’s Bible or a reprint of Tyndale’s; Cranmer’s, or the Great Bible, as it was called, was undertaken at the instigation of the King, and consists, like the others, of a revision of Tyndale’s. To this edition Cranmer prefixed a prologue, and hence his name has been associated with it. The Geneva Bible is supposed to be the work of persons who took refuge in Geneva during the Marian persecution, although the New Testament is evidently by the same hand throughout, as appears from the prefatory address. The Rheims and Douay editions were issued in consequence of the numerous translations, or rather revisions, that had been issued by the Protestants; and William Cardinal Allen, of Rossall, in Lancashire, was the person entrusted with this important and delicate labour, and under his superintendence the Catholics of England were, early in the seventeenth century, presented with a copy of the Scriptures in their own language. As may be supposed, these several versions were full of party or sectarian leanings, the great object of each revision being to substitute a word or reconstruct a phrase so as to make it bear upon and support the peculiar tenets of the reviser and his party.

It must, however, be understood that the authorized version is not a translation effected by the fifty-four ‘accomplished scholars’ alluded to by Dr. Cumming. The great impulse given by Luther to the mind of Europe took in Protestant countries two directions. In the one it was mainly popular, working for the people; in the other it was aristocratic, and being carried forward by royal and noble personages, was turned to their special ad-

vantage. ‘If Geneva,’ says Dr. Beard, ‘may be considered the fountain-head of the popular current, in London and the English court the aristocratic had its rise.’ Never did episcopacy sit so much at her ease and look so grand and dignified as during the reign of Elizabeth. Its stately repose, however, was not to last for ever. The popular stream had acquired both volume and impetus. Geneva, though a small city, made its power felt in the high places of London. Questions of doctrine came up to complicate already agitated questions of discipline. The two forces, the force of doctrinal diversities and the force of diversities of discipline, combined to swell the social storm. That storm was very heavy and destructive. As early as the accession of James its low threatening notes could be heard from a distance. The event was regarded by Episcopacy and Presbyterianism with excitement in which the fear on that side was equalled by hope on this. Coming from a Presbyterian land, James was expected to be cold towards Episcopacy and generally fostering toward its rival. Both parties were destined to be disappointed, for neither the fear of the one nor the hope of the other was realized.’ James’s evident leaning, however, was towards the Episcopilians, but to keep the Presbyterians in good humour, a conference was held in 1604, at Hampton Court, between these two rival parties under royal auspices, in which the idea of a new translation of the Bible was suggested. The king expressed his wish that there might be ‘one uniform translation,’ there being two Bibles then in use, the Bishops’ or Parker’s in favour with the aristocracy, and the Geneva or the People’s Bible. Fifty-four of the most learned divines were therefore appointed for the important task. Seventeen worked at Westminster, fifteen at Cambridge, and fifteen at Oxford, from which it appears that only forty-seven were actually employed. A list of instructions was also supplied them by the king. They were to follow the Bishops’ Bible which was to be a little altered as the original would admit; though if they wanted to consult other translations, Tyndale’s, Coverdale’s, Matthew’s, Whitchurch’s, and the Geneva might be used. But what shows the animus of the revision altogether is the third article of instruction, in which it is enjoined that ‘the old ecclesiastical words should be kept,’ thereby perpetuating the system of priesthood as it had existed for a thousand years before. The effect of this is seen in the words *church, bishop, priest, deacon, ceremonial terms* belonging to the Roman Catholic establishment, instead of the words *congregation, overseer, elder, servitor, or minister*, the true scriptural words, which banish altogether the idea of ecclesiastical exclusiveness. It is curious, also, to trace the instances in which the king endeavoured to wrest the translation of a word or sentence so as to confirm his high notion of prerogative. In this, however, he did not always find his forty-seven divines so compliant as he wished. We have no space to enter into a critical analogy of Tyndale’s translation, and the authorized version. Could we do so, it would not be difficult to show that the translated Bible universally read is the work of one man, and that the revisions of subsequent scholars have only extended to verbal corrections, influenced as much by party considerations as by a desire for truth.

PROGRESS OF AN AUSTRALIAN COLONY.

Victoria and the Australian Gold Mines in 1857. By W. Westgarth. With Maps. Smith, Elder, and Co.

MR. WESTGARTH’S account of Victoria is practical and systematic, and brought up to the level of the day. It is a book to be bought rather than borrowed, for its interest is attributable not so much to sparkling pictures or vivacious gossip as to the solidity and methodical distribution of the matter it contains. No one is better qualified than Mr. Westgarth to write on Australian topics; he is an old colonist; he has been a member of the Victorian Legislature; he has watched the expansion of the settlement through several stages; he has minutely studied the natural resources and imported civilization of its towns, villages, and gold-fields; in fact, he understands his subject, and makes excellent use of his information. The result is presented in a compact volume, not light in texture, yet far from heavy—a rational, vigorous, illustrative report upon the progress of the greatest colony in Australasia. It is more than sixteen years since Mr. Westgarth first visited Melbourne—then a village with a population of four thousand souls, the habitations flimsy and scattered, but the traffic brisk, and the mind of the people bent upon ‘getting on.’ Getting on seems at present the one purpose of civilized existence, enjoyment being left to a few Alciphrons and Rasselases, and virtue—cynics might say—being counted a Greek or Roman illusion, proper for Anarcharsis or Pittacus, but in Great Britons fantastically irrelevant. But if there be a Cleobulus among us, we resign that pedantic moralism to him, and return to Mr. Westgarth. In 1850 the cattle on the Australian hills numbered two millions, the sheep sixteen millions, and upon leather, beef, mutton, and wool, the colonies prospered, exporting forty million pounds of fine wool annually. But next year turned up the amber-bright ore, and one sort of wool-gathering was speedily abandoned for another. Yet this lasted only for a short time. The colony was restored to common sense, and while some groped for precious metal, others reverted to that *bella et di Poro*—

When maidens sheared the flocks
And wove the milky fleece,
And shepherds while they wove
Told them of their love,
And all the love was true they told,
O happy age of gold!

The country was placed under the authority of a well-appointed police; railways were opened; an immense commercial system was called into existence; the gold and land mania were subdued, and it may fairly be said that Victoria exhibited a large promise of moral and social prosperity. It imports more than fourteen millions’ worth of merchandise, and exports nearly sixteen millions; its population grows at the rate of many thousands a year, amounting at present to four hundred thousand souls. The aboriginal inhabitants, of course, have been swamped. Originally, they numbered scarcely twenty-five thousand; they now stand at two thousand five hundred—a remnant sprinkled over the inaccessible parts of Gipps’ Land

and to the scrub-covered deserts in the north-west. They frequently sacrifice their first-born female infants, and are addicted to the eating of human flesh. The kidney fat of an enemy has for their warriors a special flavour; Mr. Westgarth saw one spectral creature from whom the kidney had been partially abstracted; the bodies of maidens and youths who die from natural causes are often eaten; when a child dies the mother has been known to divide its flesh among the surviving members of the family. Few of these savages have attached themselves to the European settlers; they have been scared from their old haunts, and they will probably die out like the Mohicans of America. Nearly thirty thousand Chinamen, however, have arrived in the colony to replace the indigenous barbarians; at first they declared that all their countrymen were coming; but an import duty of 10/- per head checked this yellow immigration, of Tartars as well as true Chinese, the former being the most vicious and unruly. They have a newspaper and a grand Joss House brightly painted and glittering with brazen bells, but they have only four or five women. Mr. Westgarth mentions one Chinese who married an Irish girl, and has a beautiful little daughter combining the attractions of Canton and Kilkenny.

It is calculated that of the four hundred thousand colonists one third are engaged upon the gold fields, one third are at the seaport towns, and one third form the interior town, agricultural, and pastoral populations. Those who have fair chances of competing with them as emigrants are operatives and domestic servants; but let not young men of good education and vague objects be tempted by the prosperity of Victoria. Good book-keepers, experienced shopmen, qualified accountants, proficient tradesmen, may go and flourish; but college youths may break stones or drive cabs; licentiates may follow flocks and read the Georgics among the Violet Lakes. He may, also, if strong in the back, procure an unprofitable career in the gold diggings, and hazard six months for the chance of a lucky day. Nineteen adjacent parties have for many weeks dug and washed 'reluctant pennies' out of the soil, and have divided enough to keep them alive; but a twentieth has hit upon a splendid nugget, and that inspires all the rest with hope and vigour. Yet the general yield of gold is on the increase; the digging is carried on with more science and regularity; a memorial from a late Colonial meeting was signed by fifteen hundred miners, who described themselves as raising collectively two thousand ounces of gold per week. "Before us," says Mr. Westgarth, "is a flat of about the area of a square mile. Throughout its superficial drifts, which vary in thickness from a few feet to two or three hundred, there are at least ten, possibly one hundred, millions sterling of nearly pure gold, held together in a merely mechanical mixture." The reader who desires further explanations of this bewildering promise is referred to Mr. Westgarth's valuable book.

TWO BOOKS OF VERSE.

Songs of Early Summer, by the Rev. Archer Gurney (Longman and Co.) are the productions of a gentleman of strong prejudices and weak powers of expression, who, nevertheless, has a vein of sweetness when he comes out of his little stifling circles of opinion into the great open air of Nature.

We confess our utter inability to understand what is meant by a large volume of prose and verse called—*Gaieties and Gravities for Holy Days and Holidays*. By Charles Hancock. (Saunders and Otley).—Are the verses intended to be 'nonsense verses'?—or have they, as the author says of some of them in his Preface, "been sent forth as feelers of the public pulse?"—or were they composed during a brain fever? Many of the poems are dated, and some appear to have been written as far back as 1825. Several are prefaced by little 'aside' observations of the author—such as, "Slightly objectionable"—"Very pathetic," &c. In his table of contents, Mr. Hancock states, against the name of each poem, the number of lines it runs to, and casts up the sum-total at the bottom—an ingenious mode of saving the reader the trouble of ascertaining the amount of work he has got through in the course of perusal. One of the poems, we are told, was written at Desso's hotel, Calais; another at a picnic in Cornwall! Occasionally, the pages are partly printed in black, and partly in red, ink; and the whole book (at least wherever we have dipped into it, for to read it consecutively is impossible) presents the most bewildering jumble of words ever seen in type—a chaos which defies all description. We give two specimens—the first from an Invocation to Polyhymnia:—

For, ah! with glassy ireless eye,
Whilst arrowless I lowly lie,
I'll sob, with life-emitting breath—
Say: me: not: nay? and hope in death!

The second is from a poem called 'Aquæmerrasque':—

A jail, with ampligenes,
For inborn frailty's found;
And divers rum indigene
We grub from underground!
A hospital's for wen or wound!
Markets for farine food!
Pig-butter, sells ten-pence per pound!
And cow's, eleven, and good!
And so we sing, long live our Queen,
All loyal men are we!
And, when earth's other sights are seen,
May All, our seeings see!

We close the book with feelings of compassion and pain.

MISCELLANIES.

The War Office has adopted for the use of the gentlemen cadets of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, M. Auguste Aigre de Charente's *New and Complete Course, Theoretical and Practical, of Strictly Graduated Grammatical and Idiomatic Studies of the French Language*. (Longman and Co.)—It is an excellent manual, upon a new, simple, and comprehensive plan. With this we may mention Mr. Eugene Oswald's *German Reading Book, with Notes* (Routledge)—an agreeable and useful collection. Mr. Walter Cooper

Dandy has published a pleasant volume, *The Beautiful Isles of Britain* (Longman and Co.), which we commend to all who take their way to the Isle of Wight, Scilly, Lundy, Anglesea, Man, and the other 'shining little islands that nestle upon the British shores.' Travellers by flood and field, who make acquaintance with nature, will welcome Miss Mary Jane Estcourt's graceful volume, *Music: the Voice of Harmony in Creation*. (Longman and Co.)—It is a classified selection of descriptive poems. Among new editions we have an eighth volume of Lord Campbell's *Lives of the Chancellors* (Murray), Vol. I. of *Recreations of Christopher North* (Blackwood), Lever's *Tom Burke*, Vol. II. (Chapman and Hall), and *The History of a Flirt* (Parlour Library). Mr. Bohn's new publications comprise Vol. I. of a new and promising Historical Library, being the first of Mr. Jesse's three interesting volumes, *Memoirs of the Court of England during the Reign of the Stuarts*, and Robert Carruther's *Life of Alexander Pope* (Illustrated Library).

The Arts.

"THE LIGHTHOUSE" AT THE OLYMPIC.

MR. WILKIE COLLINS, on Monday evening, achieved a great success, and Mr. RONSON made a happy inauguration of his management, by the production of *The Lighthouse*, formerly acted by Mr. DICKENS and his amateur company. A play written for private performance is necessarily constructed on a smaller scale than one which is intended for the professional stage; but the audience are not conscious of this in the case of Mr. COLLINS's drama, or are only conscious of it by perceiving a finer intensity of emotion, a more powerful compression of incidents, a greater hurry in the tumult of the passion, than are observable in ordinary plays. We confidently point to the first act of *The Lighthouse* as to the most thrilling and moving scene that has been presented to a London audience for many years. From the first moment that the curtain draws up, when we see old Jacob Dale and young Gurnock slowly starving in the sea-beleaguered lighthouse, amidst the wailing and howling of the storm, down to the wrecking of the vessel on the rocks, the attention and excited interest of the spectators are kept at the fullest stretch. The speech in which old Aaron Gurnock describes the crime in which he has participated is little more than a long soliloquy, broken by short exclamations of horror from the son, by the wild clamour of the tempest, and by the ominous sounding of the gong above, speaking to the vessels which may be wandering in the white fog; but that one narrative is a drama in itself, and teems with suggested action. The starving man is lashed by his own agonized conscience into supernatural energy, till the storm without the walls is answered by the storm within. This trying scene was acted by Mr. RONSON with his accustomed power; and excellently indicated were the staggerings of that appalled mind from the wilderness of horror to the pathos of remorse, from the first violence of despair to its last dull apathy. A little more repose and harmony of the various points is perhaps needed, but will doubtless come with repetition; and more, we think, might be made of the situations in the second act. Mr. RONSON, however, must be congratulated on another addition to his successes.

MR. ADDISON'S *Jacob Dale* was absolutely perfect as a piece of quiet pathos, and gives us a high opinion of the actor's powers; but we cannot say much of Mr. WALTER GORDON in the part of young *Martin Gurnock*. Mr. G. COOK performed a comic character with excellent joviality and spirit; and Miss WYNDRHAM and Miss SWANBOROUGH were charmingly graceful and tender as *Phoebe Dale* and the *Lady Grace*.

The drama, which abounds in passages of beautiful writing, was stamped by the audience as a decided success; and MR. COLLINS, appearing in his box, received the congratulations of the house. A cry was also raised for some literary celebrities who were noticed in the boxes; but of course they did not 'show.'

Previous to *The Lighthouse*, Mr. RONSON delivered an inaugural address on the new management, written by Mr. ROBERT BROUH, in which the retirement of Mr. and Mrs. WIGAN is thus alluded to:—

From drawing-room to shop! The flight's absurd.
Let me be serious—in a parting word.
An exiled King half'd back to France's throne
Said to his people ('tis a tale well known),
"Why do you shout?—the monarch you restore
Brings France no change—only one Frenchman more."
In our small realm, decreed to rulers new,
The form of government approved by you
We would not change: improvements here and there—
When wanted—to attempt we will not spare:
Our base the same—no grief shall you express,
Save for an actor and an actress less.

This was well felt, and was fittingly acknowledged by the audience, who must have had in their minds many grateful recollections of the departed manager. *Masaniello* concluded the occasion in right merry sort.

The evening's entertainments commenced with a comedietta from the French, entitled *The Subterfuge*, in which Mrs. STIRLING performs with much spirit and dramatic tact.

ASTLEY's has been rejoicing in 'a grand Equestrian Oriental Spectacle,' called *El Hyder, the Chief of the Ghaut Mountains*, full of Indian splendours and acrobatics (the latter painfully *à propos* just now), of pageants and combats, and love and despotism, the whole enlivened by the eccentricities of two English sailors, who 'shiver their timbers' with right good will, and perform no end of absurdities and heroisms. The whole thing is gorgeously put on the stage, and the horses come out in force; so that the ASTLEY's frequenters signify a gracious approval. The boxes smile and murmur their applause; the pit re-echoes it more loudly; and 'all the gods are ravished with delight.'

MR. CHARLES MATHEWS has commenced a short engagement at the Hay-Market, previous to going to America. He is playing with all his old young vivacity.

Madame Ristori closed her London season last Saturday night.

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THE IONIAN ISLANDS.—Sir John Young, the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, closed the Legislative Sessions on the 3rd inst. The Government Gazette of the 1st contains the following announcement:—"The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in the Order of St. Michael and St. George:—Sir Dionisio Flamburiari, Knight Commander, to be Knight Grand Cross; Dr. Demetrio Curcumelli, Companion, to be Knight Commander." Flamburiari (*says the Times*) is the President of the Assembly, and Curcumelli is Advocate-General, and a member of the Assembly. Their promotion, it is presumed, is an expression of approbation of their conduct in the meeting of the Assembly which voted the *procès verbal* declaring that henceforth the English government in the Ionian Islands is a government not of law, but of brute force. Both the above-named gentlemen strongly opposed the vote.

Joy as well as sorrow has its pageants. Bitter mockeries are they, those acted jubilees—like the forced jests, the forced laughs, of a clown in his motley and his paint. We have little faith in boisterous demonstrations, little faith in the cheers and choruses which come from venison-fed breaths and wine inspired impulses. True joy, as we have generally found it, is a calm, sober emanation—a full, steady sunshine, not a brightening flash; a soft, suffusing air, not a rushing blast. Yet even in its reality we have known it play strange pranks and take strange shapes. We have known it take all the extravagance of harlequinade, all the tristfulness of penance, and yet be true. We cannot exactly see the fun of sticking a reed in an inflated pigskin; of carrying it under the arm and squeezing most hideously squeaks from it, as though the ghost of the animal still possessed it, whilst a group of comrades dance and caper under the shade of a wall; or of finishing off with sour wine and fish fried in oil. Yet thus does the Maltese on his saint's day, his holiday, and is happy. A Greek boatman finds himself the owner of a few dollars, and straightway he puts on a clean shirt, cocks his feet, tightens his sash, calls his friends around him, and starts forth for a wine-shop in the country. There a table is spread with resinous wine, bread, and grapes, in an arbour trellised with vines; an orchestra is formed of a fiddle, from which proceed the most monotonous notes ever produced on catgut, of a singer whose cadences are still more monotonous, and of an amateur or two who aid the time by clapping the palms of their hands together; and forthwith the rest commence the Romaic dance, and continue for hours without cessation or intermission. The dance is not very exciting, nor is the figure very striking—in fact, if done on compulsion, we should recommend it strongly as a good secondary punishment, a capital substitute for cell and treadmill; the wine is not very exhilarating, nor the feast very luxurious; and yet from these elements the poor rogues make a festivity. There are times and seasons when man is bound to be joyous. At Christmas it is his duty to be jovial. In spring it is his impulse to be glad. It is then the universal festival. Nature marks the times; nature assembles the choristers; nature furnishes the decorations; it is a world-jubilee common to earth and man. So we used to think it, so we used to feel it. But the age has grown too wise, too practical for such poetic demonstrations, and the celebration of spring has devolved on jacks-o'-the-green and fisher-boys with their garlands and strings of sea-bird eggs.—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

COTTAGE GARDENS.—I love to see a cottage garden, with its old-fashioned flowers,—the pale sweet monthly rose climbing almost up to the roof. The borders edged with thrift, and gay with the true Californian coloured marigolds, thyme, sweet-scented thyme, and marjoram for the bees. And generally, the pride of all, a huge lavender bush, whose produce is carefully collected to scent the drawers and old chests with. And the sun-flower, which in my younger days (when I was at that happy age of perfect trust and belief in all legends and fairy tales, however impossible), having read of the beautiful Clytie, pining away in silent worship of the bright sun, I pictured to myself a slight graceful blossom, with pinky bell-shaped feathers leaves; and all at once our so-called sunflower came to my mind with a sudden shock, and I felt a tempest of annoyance at the idea of the large flaring yellow flower with a most plebeian thick stalk, and great coarse green leaves, turning its broad saucy-looking face to the orb of day, as if it were really staring it out of countenance. I did not then know that it was not the real Clytie after all, but it destroyed that little romance for me at the time. But to return to our cottage garden, the spicy smelling old clove-carnation, in huge clusters carefully tied up, the velvet panthynthus, the oxlips, and, perhaps, the summit of childish ambition, a hen-and-chicken daisy. There, too, you may see the dear old cabbage rose, —the very queen of all roses,—that warm-hearted glowing flower, in which (barring the insects) one could imprison one's nose for an hour to enjoy the cordial sweetness which seems to do one's heart good. Oh! I do love a cottage garden, and always fancy that wherever it is well and carefully tended, and evidently the pride and glory of its owner's heart, there is some good and gentle, even if rough and untaught spirit, which works for good; at any rate, there are almost always industry and tidiness,—two virtues at least.—*Way-side Fancies*.

A POLITE GENTLEMAN.—A lady of our acquaintance

used often to assert, that a gentleman, then sleeping with his fathers, had been the politest man of his generation, and, as a reason for this opinion, always told the following story. On returning once from school for the holidays, she had been put under his charge for the journey. They stopped for the night at a Cornish inn. Her cavalier led her to the board with the air of a Grandison; and then proceeded to place all the legs of the birds on her plate. At first, with her school-girl prejudices in favour of wings and in disfavour of legs and drumsticks, she felt rather angered at having these (as she supposed) uninventing and least delicate parts imposed upon her; but in after years, when gastronomic light had beamed on her, and the experience of many suppers brought true appreciation, she did full justice to the memory of the man who could sacrifice such morsels as woodcocks' thighs to the crude appetite of a girl; and who could thus show his innate deference for womanhood, even in such budding form. In these small courtesies we must confess that we have ever found the most gallant nation under the sun very deficient. In the abstract of politeness the Gaul is great; he is grand. We have seen him dash off his hat at a group of ladies every time they passed him with a frantic enthusiasm which made us tremble for the brim. We have even seen him wave it at their shadow, or after the poodle dog which followed at their heels. Yet alas! when these same deities appeared at the *table d'hôte*, how blind! how insensible was he to their presence! how closely did he hug his well-chosen seat, though they were seatless; how zealously did he pick for himself the tit-bits and the dainties, without regard or thought for their delicate palates!—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

EMIGRATION FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.—A public meeting, convened by the Metropolitan Emigration Society for the Working Classes, was held at St. Martin's Hall on Thursday evening, to explain the objects of the society, and to address a petition to Parliament for a grant for emigration purposes, to enable the distressed mechanic to emigrate to any of the English colonies. There was a large attendance, composed mainly of working men. Mr. Ayrton, M.P., took the chair, and Mr. Robinson moved, "That, in consequence of the over-crowded state of the labour market, and the widespread distress that existed in all parts of the metropolis last winter, and there being no better prospect for the ensuing winter, it is the duty of all right thinking men to support a society, the object of which is the benefit of the working class." A working man seconded the resolution, which was carried. Colonel Harvey and several working men addressed the meeting, and a petition to Parliament was adopted.

ROBSON'S SMELTING WORKS.—A case in which Mr. Roffey, the vestry-clerk of Lambeth parish, on behalf of the vestry itself, has been the complainant, and Messrs. Pearce and Walling, the owners of premises in Bowring-green-street, near Kennington-cross, the defendants, has on several recent occasions occupied the attention of Mr. Elliott, at the Lambeth police-court. The premises in question are used for the purpose of smelting antimony, a business formerly established there by Robson, of Crystal Palace fraud notoriety; and the vestry adopted the proceedings against the present owners under the 27th section of the Nuisance Removal Act, for an intolerable annoyance experienced by the respectable inhabitants and ratepayers in its vicinity, caused by the gaseous exhalations proceeding by day and night from the chimney and roof of the building. These have a fearfully sickening and blighting effect. On Thursday the summons was dismissed; but the magistrate at the same time informed Mr. Roffey that there was nothing to prevent his indicting the defendants, if such a course should be found necessary.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, August 11.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—ROWLAND PARRY, Bangor, flour dealer—JOSEPH DODSON, jun., Wormley, Hertfordshire, Russia merchant.

BANKRUPTS.—HERMAN BUSCH, Coleman-street-buildings, Moorgate-street, merchant—WILLIAM FORD WALLINGTON, Oxford, tailor—JAMES JOHN STEPHENSON CUTTER, late of Oakley-terrace, Old Kent-road, ladies' outfitter—JOHN FISHER GOODE, Cheapside, apothecary—WILLIAM CHICKEN, Colchester, carrier—THOMAS HENRY MAY, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, baker—JOSEPH WRIGHT and JOHN SALISBURY, Burton-upon-Trent, ironfounders—GEORGE SHEARCROFT, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, grocer—THOMAS CILPHAN, Leeds, nurseryman—HENRY HEATHCOTE STATHAM, Liverpool, attorney-at-law—JOHN HUTCHESON, Altringham, Cheshire, chemical manure manufacturer—WILLIAM MIDDLEWOOD and WILLIAM ANDERSON, Manchester, joiners—ISAAC and JOHN KIRKBRIDE, Cudville, stone-masons.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—M. DICK, Kirkintilloch, yard merchant—J. MC'AUL, Stranraer, boot maker—C. LOCKHEAD, Stirling, plumber—A. L. M'MURTRIE, Milngavie, innkeeper—C. J. ALLEN, Edinburgh, bill broker.

Friday, August 14.

BANKRUPTS.—WILLIAM HIDE, North Wharf-road, timber merchant—WILLIAM HIRST, Derby, silk manufacturer—LOUIS STEIN and MEYER LOEWINSOHN, Crutched Friars—DANIEL MELHADO, Dover, ship agent—JOHN WALKER, Liverpool and Rochdale, tobacconist—TILSON and COMPANY, Nottingham, lace makers—ROBERT SIMPSON, Sedgefield, Durham, draper—RICHARD WILLET, Leicestershire, silk mercer—CHARLES ALEXANDER HILL, Bristol, cabinet-maker—WILLIAM HELLIWELL, Stansfield, Halifax, cotton spinner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—ROBERT FALCONER Keith, Banffshire, solicitor.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

THOMPSON.—On the 12th inst., at Kirkby Hall, York, the wife of H. S. Thompson, Esq., of a daughter.

CATTLEY.—August 12, at Upper Tooting, the wife of M. Cattley, Esq.: a daughter.

COOPER.—August 11, at Roundhay-grange, Leeds, the wife of the Rev. G. Cooper: a son.

MARRIAGES.

CALL-HENNEL.—July 23rd, at St. Pancras, by the Rev. C. H. Andrews, Wathen Mark Wilks Call, Esq., of Bideford, to Elizabeth Rebecca, widow of Charles Christian Hennel, Esq., of Woodford Wells, Essex, and daughter of Dr. Braund, of Bath.

PEEL-SHELLEY.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., the Right Hon. Frederick Peel, second son of the late Sir Robert Peel, Bart., to Miss Shelley, daughter of Mr. John Shelley, of Ovington House, Winchester, Hants.

PICOTT-ARUNDELL.—On the 13th inst., at Spanish Place, by His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, John Hugh Smyth Picott, Esq., of Brockley Hall, Somersettshire, to Blanche Mary, second daughter of Henry Raymond Arundell, Esq., of 32, Oxford-square, Hyde Park.

DEATHS.

PRICE.—On the 13th July, at the Island of Tortola, Anna, aged 39, the wife of Thomas Price, Esq., President administering the Government of the British Virgin Islands and youngest son of the late Sir Rose Price, of Trengwainton, Cornwall, Bart.

ROBSON.—Caroline, wife of Thomas Robson, Esq., of Holthy House, Yorkshire, aged 70.

WATERFIELD.—Killed in the mutiny at Delhi, on the 11th May, aged 20, Lieutenant William Waterfield, of the 54th Regiment N.I., son of the late Major Hill Waterfield, of the Bombay Army.

Commercial Affairs.

London, Friday Evening, August 14, 1857.

SINCE our last, markets generally have been very dull, daily decline in prices being observable in nearly all securities. During the early part of the week, and owing to the non-arrival of the looked-for Indian news, business operations were much limited, the tone of the markets being universally gloomy, fears also of a loan being necessary to be raised by the Home Government for the Indian Company being entertained, and weighing heavily on the stock and money markets, a measure somewhat prematurely anticipated. Much excitement prevailed yesterday, consequent on the arrival of the long-looked-for Indian news, which was construed very differently by many; Consols, however, soon showed an improvement, which was maintained up to the close of the day, when they closed at 904 £ for account, and opened this morning 904 £, then went 904 £ and gradually improved to the close, when they left off at 91.91. The letters of the second edition were read very favourably and the capture of Delhi is considered imminent.

The following are the leading prices:—

Blackburn, 74, 54; Caledonian, 75, 75½; Chester and Holyhead, 35, 36; Eastern Counties, 11, 11½; Great Northern, 35, 36; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 108, 104; Great Western, 52, 52½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 94, 94½; London and Blackwall, 54, 54½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 104, 106; London and North-Western, 101, 102½; London and South-Western, 94, 95 x.d.; Midland, 84, 84½; North-Eastern (Berwick), 94, 94½; South-Eastern (Dover), 714, 724; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 6, 6½; Dutch-Rhenish, 51, 51 x.d.; Eastern of France (Paris and Strasbourg), 27, 27½; Great Central of France, 234, 24; Great Luxembourg, 61, 7; Northern of France, 344, 34½; Paris and Lyons, 364, 36½; Royal Danish, 16, 18; Royal Swedish, 1, 1; Sambre and Meuse, 74, 74½.

CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday, August 14, 1857.

ENGLISH Wheat has advanced from 1s. to 2s. throughout the country. There is also a better demand for Taganrog Ghirkha Wheats, which will certainly be wanted for mixing with the new Wheat. The sales are—for shipment to end of October 51s., middle of October 51s. 6d., end of September 52s., a cargo on passage by black diphthong vessel 52s., and several at 53s. 6d., with guarantees of condition—a cargo arrived off the Coast was sold before arrival. Maize is in less demand, and Odessa shipping has been sold at 35s. 3d., per delivered 496 lbs., with guarantees of condition. Barley is in rather better demand. Odessa floating is offered at 2s. Oats are unaltered in value. One or two cargoes of Archangel have arrived, shipped by small shippers, and are in bad condition, and also one or two shipped by the old houses, and these are in the same good condition as usual.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

(CLOSING PRICES.)

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Bank Stock.....	216	215	216	216	216	216
3 per Cent. Red.....	90	90	90	90	90	91
3 per Cent. Con. An.....	90	90	90	90	90	90
Consols for Account.....	90	90	90	90	90	91
New 3 per Cent. An.....	90	90	90	90	90	91
New 2½ per Cent. An.....			74			
Long Ann. 1860.....			2 7-16	24		
India Stock.....	212					212
Ditto Bonds, £1000.....	25 d	30 d	25 d	24 d	20 d	
Ditto, under £1000.....		27 d				21 d
Ex. Bills, £1000.....	par	1 d	1 d	6 d	6 d	5 d
Ditto, £500.....	par	1 d	1 d	1 d	5 d	par
Ditto, Small.....	2 d	1 d	4 d	4 d	4 d	1 p

FOREIGN FUNDS.

(LAST OFFICIAL QUOTATION DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY EVENING.)

Brazilian Bonds.....	161	Portuguese 4 per Cents.
Buenos Ayres 6 per Cents	108	Russian Bonds, 5 per Cents.....
Chilian 6 per Cents.....	75	Russian 44 per Cents.....
Chilian 3 per Cents.....	75	Spanish.....
Dutch 24 per Cent. Certif.	64	Spanish Committee Cert. of Comp. not fun.
Dutch 4 per Cent. Certif.	98	Turkish 6 per Cents.....
Ecuador Bonds.....	...	Turkish New, 4 ditto....
Mexican Account.....	234	Venezuela 44 per Cents.....
Peruvian 41 per Cents.....	814	
Portuguese 3 per Cents.	45	

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Leaves, Mr. F. Robson and W. S. EMDEN.
Monday, and during the week, will be presented the Drama of the LIGHTHOUSE (Written by Wilkie Collins, M.A.). The music and original overture by Francesco Bozzi. Principal characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Cooke, Addison, Walter Garden, Miss Wyndham, and Miss Swanborough.

To be followed by a Comedietta entitled A SUBTERFUGE in which Mrs. Stirling, Mr. George Vining, and Mr. G. Murray will appear.

To conclude with MASANIELLO. Masaniello, Mr. F. Robson.

Doors open at Seven, commence at Half-past.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Re-engagement.—In consequence of the extraordinary success of the world-renowned CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, and the unanimous and unbounded applause with which their performances have been honoured, they will repeat their celebrated Entertainment every evening during the week, and on Saturday Morning next.—Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets at Mr. Mitchell's, Hay Library, 34, Old Bond-street.

M. R. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, BADEN, UP THE RHINE, AND PARIS, IS NOW OPEN EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at 8 o'clock. Seats, 3s., 6s., &c. gallery. Box-tables can be secured at the Box-office, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, every day, between 11 and 4, without any extra charge.—The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock.

MADILLE. ROSA BONHEUR'S GREAT PICTURE OF THE HORSE FAIR.—Messrs. P. and D. COLNAGHI and Co. beg to announce that the above Picture is now on View at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, from 9 to 6.—Admission, 1s.—Will close on 31st instant.

DR. DE JONGH'S

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, Has now, in consequence of its marked superiority over every other variety, secured the entire confidence and almost universal preference of the most eminent Medical Practitioners for the most speeded and effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCOLIOSIS, DIABETES, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, NEURALGIA, RACETS, INFANTILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY, and all SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Its leading distinctive characteristics are: COMPLETE PRESERVATION OF ACTIVE AND ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES.

INVARIABLE PURITY AND UNIFORM STRENGTH.

ENTIRE FREEDOM FROM NAUSEA'S FLAVOUR AND AFTER TASTE.

RAVED-CURATIVE EFFECTS, AND CONSEQUENT ECONOMY.

From "THE LANCET." "The composition of genuine Cod Liver Oil is not so simple as might be supposed. Dr. DE JONGH gives the preference to the Light-Brown Oil over the Pale Oil, which contains scarcely any volatile fatty acid, a smaller quantity of iodine, phosphoric acid, and the elements of bile, and upon which ingredients the efficacy of Cod Liver Oil, no doubt, partly depends. Some of the deficiencies of the Pale Oil are attributable to the method of its preparation, and especially to its filtration through charcoal. IN THE PREFERENCE OF THE LIGHT-BROWN OVER THE PALE OIL WE FULLY CONCURE. We have carefully tested a specimen of Dr. DE JONGH's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. We find it to be genuine, and rich in iodine and the elements of bile."

Sold ONLY IN IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Quarts, 9s.; capauled and labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp and Signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by many respectable Chemists throughout the United Kingdom.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DÉPÔT,
ANBAR, HARFORD, & CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C., DR. DE JONGH'S SOLE BRITISH CONSIGNERS,

CAUTION.—Proposed substitutions of other kinds of Cod Liver Oil should be strenuously resisted, as they proceed from interested motives, and will result in disappointment to the purchaser.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

These patent remedies constitute a *wateris medicis* in themselves, for there is no internal or external disorder controllable by medicine for which the one or the other of them is not a positive remedy. Eructions, Tumours, Scrofula, Scurvy, Cancer, Asthma, Rheumatism, Gout, and Dryness subsides and disappear under the action of these joint medicines; and in cases of Indigestion, Sick Headache, Bile, Liver complaints, Debility, and other disorders originating in the internal organs, the Pills produce the most astonishing results imaginable.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the world; at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishments, 244, Strand, London, and 50, Malden-lane, New York; by A. Stampa, Constance; A. Guidley, Smyrna; and E. Muir, Malta.

TRIESEMAR.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Triensem. No. 1, is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhoea, and exhaustion of the system. Triensem. No. 2, effectively, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which capsules have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of vast portions of the population. Triensem. No. 3, is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Triensem. Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.—Sold in tin cases, price 2s., or four cases in one for 3s., which saves 1s., and instead of doses, are administered by Valpeau, Lillemond, Roux, &c. Sold by D. Ormon, 73, Grosvenor-street; Berthe Hooper, 48, King William-street; G. F. Watts, 17, Strand; Prout, 229, Strand; Blassey, 43, Oxford-street; Sanger, 100, Oxford-street, London; E. H. Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; and Powell, 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

SOLERA & AMONTILLADO SHERRIES.
S. GUARANTEED, 1834 VINTAGE, 5s. PER DOZEN, QUEEN ISABELLA'S FAVOURITE WINES, as used at the ROYAL TABLE OF SPAIN.

THESE WINES are totally distinctive in their CHARACTERS, the SOLERA possessing GREAT BODY and RICHNESS, the AMONTILLADO PECULIAR DELICACY and DRYNESS, combined with full NUTTY FLAVOUR, each possessing in common all the qualities of FIRST-CLASS WINES, rendering them at once the FINEST SHERRIES ever imported, and eminently suited to the palate of those who are able to appreciate and enjoy a ripe high-class character.

A Pint Sample of both Wines at 4s. 6d.

Packages allowed for when returned.

TERMS—CASH.

Country Orders must contain a remittance. Cheques to be crossed "Bank of London."

J. L. DENNAN, Wine and Spirit Importer, 65, Fenner-street, London. Counting-house entrance, first door on the left up Railway-place.

SCHWEPPES' MALVERN SELTZER WATER. Manufactured by J. SCHWEPPES and Co., the sole licensees, from the Pure Water of the Holy Well, possess all the celebrated properties of the Nassau Spring. SCHWEPPES' SODA, MAGNESIA, POTASS WATERS AND LEMONADE are manufactured as usual. Every Bottle is protected by a Label with their signature.

SCHWEPPES & CO.
Manufacturers of SODA, MAGNESIA, and POTASS WATERS and LEMONADE.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.
And pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS to be THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c.

ASTHMA.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS give instant relief and a rapid cure of asthma, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. To singers and public speakers they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. per box. Sold by all druggists.

MAJOR'S IMPROVEMENTS in VETERINARY SCIENCE.

"If progress is daily made in Medical Science by those whose duty it is to study the diseases to which the human flesh is heir, it would seem that improvements in Veterinary art quite keep pace with it, as is manifest on a visit to the well-known Horse Infirmary of Mr. Major, in Cockspur-street. Here incipient and chronic lameness is discovered and cured with a facility truly astonishing, while the efficacy of the remedies, and the quickness of their action, appear to have revolutionised the whole system of firing and blistering. Among the most recent proofs of the cure of spavins by Mr. Major, we may mention Cannibie, the winner of the Metropolitan, and second favourite for the Derby, and who is now as sound as his friends and backers could desire. And by the advertisement of Mr. Major's pamphlet in another column, we perceive that when equally inveterate cures are set forth, which place him at the head of the Veterinary art in London."—*Globe*, May 10, 1856.

OPERA GLASSES, MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, and every kind of Optical and Philosophical Instruments, manufactured and sold by W. LADD, 31, Chancery-lane. Also maker of Bentley's Inductive Coils.

THE FORTY-SEVEN SHILLING SUITS.
MADE TO ORDER from Scotch, Heather, and Cheviot Tweeds. All wool, and thoroughly shrunk, by B. BENJAMIN, Merchant Tailor, 74, Regent-street.

THE TWO-GUINEA DRESS and FROCK COATS.
THE GUINEA DRESS TROUSERS and HALF-GUINEA WAISTCOATS.

The REGISTERED OUDE WRAPPER, combining Coat, Cloak, and Sloeved Cape, 2s.

N.B.—A perfect fit guaranteed.

DON'T BEAT YOUR CARPETS.—They can be thoroughly cleaned from all impurities, the colours revived by pure washing, and promptly returned. Price 3d. and 4d. per yard. Turkey, and extra heavy carpets in proportion. Blankets, quilts, counterpanes, table-covers, curtains, and all kinds of heavy goods, purely washed and finished in the best style at a moderate charge by the METROPOLITAN STEAM WASHING COMPANY, 17, WHARF-ROAD, CITY-ROAD. All goods promptly returned. Orders by post immediately attended to.

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